lateral stress coefficient. This mechanism is difficult to quantify and has not been used for the analysis.

#### 6.2.1 Subsurface Profile at SH 200

The subsurface profile for SH 200 was developed based on the geotechnical explorations conducted at the site by CH2M HILL and others (CH2M HILL, 2005; CH2M HILL, 2006b). Only the embankment and reservoir sediment layers are assumed to contribute drag load to the piles (CH2M HILL, 2006c). This evaluation is based on the assumption that the alluvium layer (which is a cohesionless, granular material) will undergo negligible settlement as a result of reservoir drawdown. As discussed in Section 6.2. SH 200 Abutment Evaluation, the estimated settlement for the alluvium is much less than 0.25-inch, and this settlement likely occurs at the neutral plane for the piles, contributing to no additional drag load.

The subsurface profile used to model pile load at each bent is summarized in Table 6-6. Cross sections at the abutments are also attached to this memorandum for more detail in Figures 7 and 8.

TABLE 6-6
Generalized Subsurface Profile—SH 200

	Bent No. 1 (West Abutment)		Bent No. 2		Bent No. 5 (East Abutment)	
Layer	Elevation (ft, NAVD 1988)	Depth (ft, bgs)	Elevation (ft, NAVD 1988)	Depth (ft, bgs)	Elevation (ft, NAVD 1988)	Depth (ft, bgs)
Embankment	3288	0	NA	NA	3290	0
Reservoir Sediments	3260	28	3257	0	3260	30
Alluvium	3248	40	3249	8	3250	40
Argillite	<3158	>130	<3158	>100	<3158	>130

Note: All elevations are based on the North American Vertical Datum, NAVD 1988.

Groundwater elevations at the bents are assumed to be approximately equivalent to the adjacent reservoir pool elevation. At full pool, the reservoir pool elevation is 3261.8 feet. The predicted end-of-stage 1, stage 2, and stage 3 drawdown elevations for SH 200 are summarized in Table 3-4. A schedule showing the timing of the predicted drawdown and river elevation (Envirocon, 2005) is also attached to this report (see Appendix E). In addition, a plot of the existing and predicted vertical effective stress is given for each abutment and attached to this report (see Appendix E). These plots indicate a relatively small change in effective stress in the zone of pile embedment.

# 6.2.2 Subsurface Properties

Properties of individual subsurface layers were evaluated separately. Soil parameters were selected for design based on evaluation of laboratory strength and index testing, and observations and tests conducted during the field exploration. These parameters are summarized in Table 6-7.

TABLE 6-7 Subsurface Properties

Layer	Unit Weight, γ <sub>m</sub> (pcf)	Cohesion Intercept, c (psf)	Friction Angle, φ (Deg)	
Embankment	120	0	35	
Reservoir Sediment (effective stress)	90	0	31	
Alluvium	120	0	35	

### 6.2.3 Drag Loads

For the effective stress method, a key component in estimating  $\beta$  is the horizontal earth pressure,  $K_s$ . A ratio of  $K_s/K_o$  equal to 1.5 was selected for this analysis. This value is regarded by CH2M HILL as being high, but was selected for conservatism. The  $K_o$  values for the embankment and sediment layers were estimated to be 0.43 to 0.48, respectively. Using an interface friction between soil and timber ( $\delta$ ) equal to 0.8 times  $\phi$  (Kulhawy, 1984), and the effective stress friction angles in Table 6-7, a  $\beta$ -value equal to 0.34 was computed  $[(K_s/K_o)(K_o)\tan(\delta)]$  for the embankment and sediment layers. This value is regarded as conservative (i.e., results in higher drag load values), since the procedure given in the FHWA pile design manual (FHWA, 1996) results in a  $\beta$ -value of 0.30 (Fellenius, 1991).

Drag loads are being evaluated to determine the increase in drag caused by reservoir drawdown relative to the drag load that would be computed to exist before reservoir drawdown occurred. For this evaluation, drag loads on the existing timber piles were compared between the Stage 1 reservoir level and the Stage 3 reservoir level for SH 200. This change in drag load was evaluated first for individual piles and then for the pile group with consideration for the number and proximity of piles within each bent.

The drag load for individual piles was estimated on the basis of the side resistance along the piles computed using the beta values discussed above. As noted previously, the change in circumference was considered for this computation, but the potential effects of pile taper on pile side resistance were not considered. It was also assumed that the direction of shear also would not affect the magnitude of the side shear value.

Group drag load was evaluated by two methods, in accordance with FHWA guidelines (1996):

- 1. The sum of individual pile drag load times the number of piles times a group efficiency factor (see discussion below, under Ultimate Resistance Evaluation), or
- 2. The drag load of an "equivalent pier," which is the drag load on a pier defined as the size of the perimeter of the pile group. In the opinion of CH2M HILL, this method may overestimate the drag loads, but it was included to explain the possible range of values.

The drag load for each pile was then determined by dividing the group drag load by the number of piles in the group, under the premise that the group drag load would be spread uniformly between the piles in the group. This comparison found that the greatest drag load was for the equivalent pier case at each bent.

The estimated maximum range in drag load at the end of reservoir drawdown is summarized in Table 6-8. The corresponding change in drag load that results from this drawdown is summarized in Table 6-9.

TABLE 6-8 SH 200 Drag Load Summary

Pile	Estimated Drag Load for Stage 3 Water Surface (All Values in Kips)				
(12" Timber Pile)	Bent No. 1 (West Abutment)	Bent No. 2	Bent No. 5 (East Abutment)		
Individual Pile	64 to 93	3 to 4	64 to 73		
Pile Group	386 to 556	45 to 55	705 to 806		

Note: Individual drag loads were computed for a timber pile with a taper of 0.8 percent, or 0.1 in/ft.

TABLE 6-9 SH 200 Change in Drag Load Summary

Pile (12" Timber Pile)	Estimated Change in Drag Load from Stage 1 to Stage 3 Water Surface (All Values in Kips)					
	Bent No. 1 (West Abutment) (6 Piles in Group)	Bent No. 2 (14 Piles in Group)	Bent No. 5 (East Abutment) (11 Piles in Group)			
Individual Pile	<1	<1	<1			
Pile Group	3 to 7	7 to 8	2 to 4			

Note: Individual drag loads were computed for a timber pile with a taper of 0.8 percent, or 0.1 in/ft.

The change in drag load is most pronounced for Bent No. 2 because each group is so large. Each group at this bent consists of 14 piles, and the plan area of the group is approximately 9 feet by 9 feet. The effective stress change at this bent is also most significant, since the top of the pile is near the Stage 1 water surface and therefore a larger length of the pile feels the change in stress due to drawdown.

For Bent Nos. 1 and 5, the change in drag load resulting from reservoir drawdown is very small compared to the existing drag load on the piles. Based on the values given in Tables 6-8 and 6-9, drawdown of the reservoir results in a less than 2 percent increase in drag load for the piles at Bent Nos. 1 and 5, regardless of the methodology used to estimate individual and group drag load.

#### 6.2.4 Ultimate Resistance Evaluation

The effective stress method was also used to estimate ultimate pile resistance. For evaluating toe resistance,  $R_t$ , the toe bearing coefficient,  $N_t$ , was selected based on the friction angle of the soil in which the pile was terminated. For the alluvium layer, the  $N_t$  is estimated to be equal to 60 (FHWA, 1996).

The resulting ultimate resistance ( $R_u$ ) is equal to the shaft resistance ( $R_s$ ) plus the toe resistance ( $R_t$ ). For an individual pile, the ultimate resistance for Bent Nos. 1 and 5 (40-foot

timber piles) was estimated by assuming the full toe resistance contribution added to the shaft resistance contributed by all three layers. For Bent No. 2 (30-foot pile), no fill is present, so  $R_s$  is developed in the sediment and alluvium layers only. The estimated toe resistance,  $R_t$ , for Bent Nos. 1, 2, and 5 is 162, 82, and 173 kips, respectively.

Because of the configuration of the piles and spacing between piles, group effects were taken into account to determine the recommended ultimate resistance. For SH 200, a group efficiency factor was applied to the individual pile shaft resistance, only within the more cohesive reservoir sediments layer. For an average pile-to-pile spacing of 2.5 feet (s/D equal to 2.5 for a 12-inch timber pile), the group efficiency factor,  $\eta$ , is 0.65 (AASHTO, 2006 Interim). Within the cohesionless embankment layer and the alluvium layer,  $\eta$  was selected as 1.0, as recommended by AASHTO for cohesionless soil. The resulting estimated (unfactored) ultimate resistance for individual piles and for the pile group is summarized in Table 6-10.

TABLE 6-10
SH 200 Ultimate Resistance Summary

Pile (12" Timber Pile)	Estimated Ultimate Resistance, Ru (kips)					
	Bent No. 1 (West Abutment) (6 Piles in Group)	Bent No. 2 (14 Piles in Group)	Bent No. 5 (East Abutment) (11 Piles in Group)			
Individual Pile	135	82	150			
Pile Group	810	1,146	1,650			

Note: Toe resistance of each pile, Rt, is limited by an  $\sigma^*N_t$  of 90,000 psf as per AASHTO recommendations.

#### 6.2.5 Abutment Settlement

Settlement was estimated for the bridge abutments, using elastic compression for the alluvium and consolidation settlement for the reservoir sediments. For a water level fluctuation corresponding to the change from the normal pool (3261.8 feet) to the full drawdown (3242.1 feet), 0.9 inch of settlement was estimated. This estimate is regarded as conservative, since it includes approximately 0.3 inch of compression that would occur during each annual drawdown. No settlement was assumed to occur within the embankment layer (above the water elevation) as a result of drawdown.

The calculations also indicate that the additional elastic compression that will occur within the alluvium at the full drawdown level is much less than 0.25-inch.

# 6.2.6 Concluding Remarks on SH 200 Abutments

The drag load for individual piles listed in Table 6-8 should be used for evaluating the existing abutments and the factor of safety present on the current bridge abutment foundations. As summarized in Table 6-9, the change in drag load brought on by the lowering of the reservoir and groundwater table is very small, less than 2 percent of the existing estimated drag load on the piles. The reason for this small change in drag is because the zone of the existing pile that is within soil layers affected by the drawdown is very small at the abutments.

# 6.3 I90 Pier 3 and SH 200 Pier 3 Evaluation

The Draft Mitigation Report (CH2M HILL, 2005) recommended that the center pier for the I90 and SH 200 bridges be underpinned to mitigate for foundation scour post-drawdown. Because of the scour predicted at the existing bridge seals, the existing foundations are at risk for long-term instability, such as tipping or sliding. The footing seal for Pier 3 at the SH 200 bridge is founded in the alluvium; at the I90 bridges, the footing seals are keyed only very little into the surface of the argillite. The layout of each bridge and the location of Pier 3 is shown in Figure 1. Copies of the bridge as-built drawings, which illustrate the position of the pier footing and seal with respect to the subsurface layers are in Appendix E.

Drilled shafts were selected as the preferred alternative for underpinning at the piers, based on cost, constructability, and the desire to minimize impacts to traffic on the bridges. At SH 200, larger-diameter drilled shafts are recommended (diameter between 4 and 6 feet), to be advanced adjacent to the existing seal. For the I90 bridges, micropiles were originally proposed in the Draft Milltown Bridge Infrastructure Mitigation Report (CH2M HILL, 2005), because of the advantage of drilling a smaller-diameter element through the existing seal, and because of adaptability of drilling tools and equipment. After subsequent structural evaluation (and information collected about the integrity and dimensions of the existing seals) and conversations with drilled shaft contractors, small-diameter drilled shafts have been selected and evaluated instead (diameter between 1.5 and 2.5 feet).

The following portions of the report discuss the geotechnical related pier underpinning. Included are discussions of:

- Subsurface conditions, including recommended soil properties
- Shaft design parameters, including shaft diameter, length and axial resistance, uplift resistance, LRFD factors, lateral resistance, group effect, settlement, and constructability
- Axial Resistance
- Uplift Resistance
- Shaft Length and Diameter
- LRFD Recommended Resistance Factors
- Lateral Resistance Evaluation Input Parameters
- Group Effects Evaluation
- Minimum Shaft Lengths
- Construction Considerations

#### 6.3.1 Subsurface Conditions at the Piers

Additional geotechnical exploration was performed in 2006, in order to supplement the subsurface information for the three bridge piers (CH2M HILL, 2005; CH2M HILL, 2006b). Cross sections illustrating the subsurface profile at each location are included in Figure 3. The subsurface profile at each pier was generalized for design and is summarized in Table 3-8.

**TABLE 6-11**Geometry and Generalized Subsurface Profile

	I90 Westbou	nd Pier 3	I90 Eastbour	nd Pier 3	SH 200 Pier 3	
Layer	Elevation (ft, NAVD 1988)	Depth below top of existing seal (ft)	Elevation (ft, NAVD 1988)	Depth below top of existing seal (ft)	Elevation (ft, NAVD 1988)	Depth below head of shaft (ft)
Head of Shaft/Top of Existing Seal	3235		3238	_	3248	_
Bottom of Existing Seal	3223	12	3226	12	3229	-
Alluvium	3231	4	3231**	7	3226	22
Argillite Type I	3224	11	3227	11	_	-
Argillite Type II	3213	22	3212	26	~ 3150	~ 98*

Note: All elevations are based on the North American Vertical Datum, NAVD 1988

\* Argillite at SH 200 was not classified into Type I and Type II rock

\*\* Elevation interpolated from adjacent borings

### 6.3.1.2 Subsurface Properties

Properties of individual subsurface layers were selected during an earlier phase of the project. Parameters for design were determined based on evaluation of laboratory strength and index testing, and on observations and tests conducted during the field exploration. The design parameters are generally consistent with those used in the stability analysis of slopes and embankments, although these parameters may be revised as the design is finalized. The parameters used in evaluation of drilled shafts at the bridge piers are summarized in Table 6-12.

TABLE 6-12 Subsurface Properties

Layer	Unit Weight, γ <sub>m</sub> (pcf)	Cohesion Intercept, c (psf)	End Bearing Coefficient, N <sub>t</sub>	Friction Angle, φ (Deg)
Embankment	120	0	75	35
Reservoir Sediment (total stress)	90	145		18
Reservoir Sediment (effective stress)	90	0	30	31
Alluvium	120	0	40	35
Argillite	140	See Not	е	See Note

Note: Characteristics of the argillite were separated into Type I and Type II rock, in Section 3.2.4 Argillite Bedrock. See section for details.

Rock mass characteristics were evaluated separately for the argillite, based on core drilling observations of discontinuities and on laboratory testing. These properties were discussed

in detail in Section 3.2.8 Argillite Bedrock. The values used in the geotechnical evaluation of drilled shaft resistance at the I90 bridges are summarized in Table 6-13.

TABLE 6-13
Argillite Rock Mass Properties

	Value			
Property	Type 1 Argillite	Type 2 Argillite		
DOD	Range: 0 – 60 percent	Range: 10 – 60 percent		
RQD	Average: 6 percent	Average: 22 percent		
Unconfined compressive strength, qu	146 – 730 psi	3,500 psi		
Friction angle of rock mass	25 degrees	30 degrees		
Cohesion of rock mass	2,000 psf	4,200 psf		

#### 6.3.1.3 Blackfoot River Water Surface Elevations

Water surface elevation at each of the bridge piers is either determined by the reservoir pool or river stage. At full pool, the reservoir pool elevation is 3261.8 feet. The predicted end-of-stage 1, stage 2, and stage 3 drawdown elevations for SH 200 and the I90 bridges are summarized in Table 3-4. These water surfaces were used in the evaluation of shafts at each bridge pier, depending on the different load case evaluated.

# 6.3.2 Shaft Design Parameters

Drilled shafts were evaluated for axial resistance in accordance with guidelines outlined in FWHA Drilled Shafts: Construction Procedures and Design Methods (FHWA, 1999), or Drilled Shaft Manual. Determination of axial capacity also referred to methods outlined in the NCHRP document *Rock-Socketed Shafts for Highway Structure Foundations* (Transportation Research Board [TRB], 2006), which provides current recommendations for evaluating shafts in rock or intermediate geomaterial (IGM).

### 6.3.2.1 I90 Bridge Piers

For the I90 piers, where drilled shafts will terminate in the argillite, side resistance was evaluated both for bearing in IGM and for bearing in rock. Based on unconfined compressive strength of intact rock alone, the Type II argillite would classify as rock according to the Drilled Shaft Manual. However, the rock was observed to be highly fractured with dipping bedding planes and closely spaced joint sets. Based on these rock mass characteristics, the Type II argillite is classified as a cohesive IGM. Classification as a cohesive IGM results in a more conservative resistance than does classifying the material as rock.

Base resistance was evaluated for a fractured rock mass, as per guidelines in the Drilled Shaft Manual. This procedure is relevant whether the geomaterial classification is cohesive IGM or rock, and is a function of unconfined compressive strength and characteristics of discontinuities within the rock mass.

### 6.3.2.2 SH 200 Bridge Pier

The estimate of axial compression capacity included side resistance and toe resistance, consistent with AASHTO specifications (AASHTO, 2006). Evaluation of the side resistance was based on effective stress " $\beta$ " methods. Two methods were used to estimate the parameter  $\beta$ .

- 1) An empirical correlation with depth as presented in AASHTO LRFD Guidelines.
- 2) A theoretical calculation based on  $\beta$ = K-tan  $\delta$ . The value of K used in the calculation was taken to be equal to  $K_0$ , though this is believed to be conservative for drilled shafts in coarse alluvium. The value of  $\delta$  was assumed to be equal to the soil angle of internal fraction  $\phi$ .

Base resistance was evaluated in the alluvium using the properties in Table 6-12, in accordance with LRFD guidelines (AASHTO, 2006). This methodology regards the alluvium as a cohesionless, and evaluates toe resistance as a function of average blow count. Other methods considered include tip resistance as a function of Nt as recommended by FHWA (1996), and the methodology for bearing capacity outlined in the Drilled Shaft Manual (FHWA, 1999).

The LRFD (AASHTO, 2006) empirical method resulted in a more conservative estimate. Because of the uncertainty of drilled shafts in this material, and because this is the relevant design code, these values were included in this report.

### 6.3.2.3 Shaft Diameter, Length, and Axial Resistance—I90 Bridges

Drilled shafts for underpinning the I90 bridges are being designed to be constructed by drilling through the existing bridge seal, adjacent to the outside face of the overlying bridge footing. Because of the limited exposed area of the surface of the seal, small-diameter shafts were evaluated: 1.5 foot, 2.0 foot, and 2.5 foot.

Shaft lengths were evaluated for a range that is both practical for construction and that met the target axial capacity of each element. Predicted bridge scour for the 500-year event was also considered in selecting a minimum length for drilled shafts. As a result, shafts up to 40 feet in length were evaluated for the I90 underpinning.

Axial resistance was estimated for the AASHTO LRFD strength, service, and extreme limit states. Within the different load cases for each limit state, axial resistance was evaluated for the ground surface at the general scour elevation, and for the ground surface at the 500-year event scour elevation. The estimated axial resistance for the general scour condition, for each diameter, is summarized in Table 6-14.

TABLE 6-14
Axial Resistance Summary—General Scour Surface

	Estimated Ultimate Axial Resistance (kips)						
	190	) Westbound	190	Eastbound			
Shaft Diameter	Side Resistance, Qs	Side Resistance Plus Base Resistance, Qs + Qt	Side Resistance, Qs	Side Resistance Plus Base Resistance, Qs + Qt			
1.5-foot	1,285	1,379	1,103	1,197			
2.0-foot	1,713	1,880	1,471	1,638			
2.5-foot	2,142	2,402	1,839	2,099			

Estimated axial capacities for the 500-year event scour surface are summarized in Table 6-15.

TABLE 6-15
Axial Resistance Summary—500-Year Scour Surface

	Estimated Ultimate Axial Resistance (kips)						
Shaft Diameter	190	) Westbound	l90 Eastbound				
	Side Resistance, Qs	Side Resistance Plus Base Resistance, Qs + Qt	Side Resistance, Qs	Side Resistance Plus Base Resistance, Qs + Qt			
1.5-foot	1,162	1,255	955	1,049			
2.0-foot	1,549	1,715	1,274	1,440			
2.5-foot	1,936	2,196	1,592	1,852			

Based on the Drilled Shaft Manual guidelines for shafts socketed into cohesive IGM, an average unit side resistance of 15.9 ksf was used in the evaluation of axial capacity. For shafts socketed into rock, the design code recommends conducting a loading test to determine the ductility of the rock, in order to confirm if it is prudent to design shaft capacity as the sum of side resistance and base resistance. This should be considered as a requirement for construction, and could be used to optimize the length of shafts at I90.

### 6.3.2.4 Uplift Resistance-190 Bridges

Uplift resistance of drilled shafts was evaluated in accordance with FHWA guidelines (1999). For the properties of the rock mass, uplift resistance is equal to 0.7 times side resistance. Side resistance was provided in Tables 6-14 and 6-15.

However, the critical load case for uplift is a different subsurface condition than what was evaluated for axial resistance. Uplift was evaluated for the post-scour case where scour has already occurred to the elevation listed in Table 3.4-1, and then the river has backfilled the scour hole around the pier foundation up to an elevation of 3230.5. The upper 5 feet of side resistance was neglected for the backfilled material (alluvium). The resulting unfactored uplift resistances are summarized in Table 6-16.

TABLE 6-16 Uplift Resistance Summary at I90

Shaft Diameter	Estimated Ultimate Uplift Resistance (kips)					
	190 We	stbound	I90 Eastbound			
	Post-Scour	Q500 Scour	Post-Scour	Q500 Scour		
1.5-foot	900	813	772	668		
2.0-foot	1,199	1,084	1,030	892		
2.5-foot	1,499	1,355	1,287	1,114		

Note: Uplift resistance does not include the weight of the shaft.

### 6.3.2.5 Shaft Diameter, Length, and Axial Resistance—SH 200 Bridge

Shaft underpinning for the SH 200 bridge is being designed for the shafts to be installed on two sides of the existing bridge footing, in a group of three shafts on each side. A new cap would be constructed to connect the new shafts to the existing spread footing. Because of the configuration of the existing footing and seal at the pier, and because the bridge is founded entirely on alluvium, the proposed shaft diameter range is 4 to 6 feet.

Shaft lengths that met the target axial capacity for the predicted 500-year event bridge scour event were considered in selecting a minimum length for drilled shafts. As a result, shafts up to 100 feet in length were evaluated for the SH 200 underpinning. During the Q500 scour event, the remaining shaft embedment depth is approximately 75 feet into the alluvium (below the scoured surface). Shaft lengths of 50 feet and 75 feet were also evaluated (with respective Q500 embedment lengths of approximately 25 feet and 50 feet).

Similar to the evaluation for the I90 bridges, axial resistance was evaluated for the ground surface at the general scour elevation, and for the ground surface at the 500-year event scour elevation to model the different LRFD load cases. The estimated axial resistance for the general scour ground surface, and for the Q500 scour surface is summarized in Table 6-17.

TABLE 6-17
Axial Resistance Summary at SH 200

		Estimat	ed Unfactored A	xial Resistance	(kips)	
	General Scou	r Surface (for 3	Surface (for 3 Shaft Lengths)		Q500 Scour Surface (for 3 Shaft Leng	
Shaft Diameter	50 ft	75 ft	100 ft	50 ft	75 ft	100 ft
4.0-foot	1,353	2,064	2,555	947	1,538	1,973
5.0-foot	1,884	2,790	3,418	1,365	2,126	2,685
6.0-foot	2,491	3,601	4,371	1,855	2,795	3,484

Axial capacities in Table 6-17 include both side resistance and base resistance values. CH2M HILL regards these values as conservative for a 100-foot shaft. Methods other than the LRFD method result in axial resistances that are up to 40 percent higher for the same length shaft. Research on predicted versus measured drilled shaft capacity in gravelly soils (Rollins et al., 1997; Harraz, et al, 2005) also suggested that currently adopted methods to predict shaft capacity are overly conservative. The values in Table 6-17 are presented as the estimated capacity based on the currently accepted guidelines in the LRFD code. Implementation of a loading test program as part of the construction contract could be used to optimize length prior to installation of all shafts.

### 6.3.2.6 Uplift Resistance—SH 200 Bridge

Uplift resistance of drilled shafts was evaluated in accordance with FHWA guidelines (1999). For cohesionless soil, uplift resistance is equal to 0.75 times side resistance. Recommended unfactored uplift resistance is summarized in Table 6-18.

TABLE 6-18
Uplift Resistance Summary at SH 200

	Estimated Unfactored Uplift Resistance (kips)												
		l Scour Surf Shaft Length	Q500 Sco	Q500 Scour Surface (for 3 Sh Lengths)									
Shaft Diameter	50 ft	75 ft	100 ft	50 ft	75 ft	100 ft							
4.0-foot	554	1,042	1,378	275	665	954							
5.0-foot	692	1,302	1,722	344	831	1,192							
6.0-foot	830	1,563	2,066	413	998	1,431							

Note: Uplift resistance does not account for the weight of the shaft.

#### 6.3.2.7 LRFD Resistance Factors

The recommended resistance factors for single drilled shafts in both rock and sand (Alluvium) is 0.50 for base resistance and 0.55 for side resistance. For uplift resistance in rock, the recommended resistance factor is 0.40. For uplift resistance in sand, the recommended resistance factor is 0.45. Resistance factors were determined in accordance with LRFD Bridge Design Specifications (AASHTO, 2006).

### 6.3.2.8 Lateral Resistance Evaluation Input Parameters

The drilled shaft foundations at the center piers will experience lateral loads from earth pressures, traffic, wind, ice, and seismic events. The pile and soil response to these loads can be modeled and evaluated using the program LPILEPLUS, Version 4.0 for Windows (Ensoft, 2000). To assist in this evaluation, the recommended LPILE input parameters are provided in Table 6-19. These parameters were taken from the LPILE User's Manual for the following soil layers:

- Embankment material (model as dense sand)
- Reservoir Sediment (model as soft clay with free water)
   Alluvium (model as dense sand below water table)
  - Type 1 Argillite (model as weak rock, according to the Reese model)
  - Type 2 Argillite (model as weak rock, according to the Reese model)

Groundwater was modeled at the top of the sediment (near normal operating pool).

TABLE 6-19
Recommended LPILE Input Parameters

Layer	γ <sub>total</sub> (pcf)	s <sub>u</sub> (psi)	φ (deg)	k (pci)	ε <sub>50</sub> (dim)	E <sub>r</sub> (psi)	q <sub>u</sub> (psi)	RQD (%)	k <sub>m</sub> (dim)
Embankment	120	NA	35	90	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Reservoir Sediment	90	1.5	NA	20	0.02	NA	NA	NA	NA
Alluvium	120	NA	35	125	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Type 1 Argillite	140	NA	NA	NA	NA	4.7E4	500	6	0.0005
Type 2 Argillite	140	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.52E5	3500	22	0.0005

#### Notes:

γtotal = total unit weight

su = undrained shear strength

 $\phi$  = internal friction angle

k = subgrade modulus

 $\epsilon_{50}$  = strain at 50 percent of maximum stress

E<sub>r</sub> = rock mass modulus

 $q_u$  = unconfined compressive strength

RQD = Rock Quality Designation

k<sub>rm</sub> = weak rock strain parameter

### 6.3.2.9 Group Effects

Group effects for vertical and lateral loads were considered for the shafts at each bridge. Based on current layout and design diameter/spacing, no detrimental group effects are applied to shaft resistance at any of the bridges, in accordance with AASHTO LRFD guidelines (2006).

For lateral loads, the group effects should be considered if the spacing in the line of loading is less than 5 equivalent diameters, following recommendations in the AASHTO LRFD Bridge Design Specifications.

# 6.3.2.10 Estimated Minimum Shaft Lengths

Estimated minimum shaft lengths are controlled by uplift resistance at all three bridge piers. In addition to this requirement, a minimum penetration of 10 feet into the Type II argillite is recommended for the I90 structures. The recommended minimum shaft lengths are summarized in Table 6-20.

TABLE 6-20
Estimated Minimum Tip and Shaft Lengths

	190 Westboun	d Pier 3	190 Eastboun	d Pier 3	SH 200 Pier 3*					
Layer	Toe Elevation (ft, NAVD 1988)	Length (ft, bgs)	Toe Elevation (ft, NAVD 1988)	Length (ft, bgs)	Toe Elevation (ft, NAVD 1988)	Length (ft, bgs)				
1.5-foot	3195	40	3198	40	_					
2.0-foot	3195	40	3198	40	_					
2.5-foot	3195	40	3198	40	_					
4.0-foot			_		3148	100				
5.0-foot			_		3148	100				
6.0-foot			_		3148	100				

Note: All elevations are based on the North American Vertical Datum, NAVD 1988

#### 6.3.2.11 Pier Settlement

Settlement of shafts is not anticipated to be significant. Within the rock layer, sufficient conservatism was incorporated into the axial resistance evaluation that settlement is anticipated to be negligible at the I90 piers. Although a detailed evaluation of settlement was not performed, elastic compression within the alluvium layer at the SH 200 pier is anticipated to be less than 1 inch for the methodology used to evaluate axial resistance. As shaft diameter and length is optimized during the final design of the underpinning, settlement should be evaluated.

### 6.3.2.12 Constructability

Construction of drilled shafts for the underpinning of all three bridges will need to consider several issues: working in flowing water with limited overhead clearance, drilling through hard and fractured or porous geomaterial with high surrounding water pressure, installing shafts with tight alignment and tolerance requirements because of the existing footings and seals, and achieving hole side and base conditions that are sufficient for achieving design values for resistance. It is recommended that a qualified geotechnical engineer be involved with reviewing contractor qualifications and submittals, and in providing construction observations to confirm design assumptions.

Drilled shafts at the I90 piers were evaluated assuming a smooth wall of the shaft within the argillite layer. It may be possible to reduce the required embedment or increase resistance by grooving the shaft sidewalls. At both I90 and SH 200, utilizing the proper slurry mix will be critical for maintaining hole diameter in highly fractured rock or in alluvium prone to sloughing. In addition, the contractor should utilize active measures to prevent concrete segregation within the shaft, especially under conditions with any shallow subsurface current due to river flows. Cross-hole sonic log (CSL) testing should be employed during the construction phase to ensure the final quality of installed shafts meets design assumptions.

<sup>\*</sup> Estimated minimum lengths at the SH 200 bridge pier are given for a 5-foot diameter shaft.

Steel casing will be required both for installation of shafts and for final construction. This is especially important at SH 200 because the existing foundation is a spread footing on granular material and construction of an uncased shaft would likely undermine the foundation. Design of the shafts is underway at the time of this report writing, but it is anticipated that permanent steel casing will extend from the head of the shaft down to a point of minimum embedment within either the argillite or alluvium layer, depending on location. Permanent casing extending a few feet into the argillite was conservatively estimated to reduce axial resistance by 5 to 10 percent. Within the alluvium, contribution to side resistance was neglected in the upper 5 to 10 feet. If permanent casing extends below this point, axial resistance should be reevaluated.

For optimizing shaft length and proving out unit resistances in both highly fractured rock and in coarse gravel, loading tests are recommended. To be economically possible, loading tests should be incorporated into production shafts, either through segmental testing or by incorporating load cells in a sacrificial zone beneath the required shaft toe. Post-grouting the toe of installed shafts is another potential method to increase the reliability that design resistances are achieved in construction.

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Appendix A
Boring Logs

BOREHOLE	LOCA	TION	1: 1	7043672	2.1, 9	18748 HAMMER TYPE	: 14	10#	Aut	oma	tic T	rip H	lammer
		SAMF	LES			This log is part of a report prepared by Piedmont Engineering, Inc.	T	T	1	. 9	=		
WELL LOG	ОЕРТН (FT)	DRIVE	LK	SAMPLE ID	RECOVERY (%)	for this project and should be read with the report. This summary applies only at the location of the boring and at the time of the drilling. Subsurface conditions may differ at other locations and may change at this location with the passage of time. The data presented is a simplification of actual conditions encountered.	TIMITOLI	DI ASTICI IMIT	CORRECTED SPT	VENERAL Y	DRT DENSITY (pcr)	MOISTURE (%)	REMARKS /
§ 8		비		SA	R	MATERIAL DESCRIPTION	=	ī		3 2	5	Σ	TESTING
	-1 - 1 2 3 4 5 5	X	X	2" SS	61	Pavement.  Moist, Brown [10YR 4/3], GRAVEL with Silt and Sand, GW-GM, non-plastic, very dense.  Moist, Brown [7.5YR 4/2], GRAVEL with Silt and Sand,			10	0			Advanced 3.5-5.0' through gravel driller said was quite dense.  Cuttings show rounded to
	-6	X		2" SS	67	Moist, Brown (7.5 or 4/2), GRAVEL with Silt and Sand, GW-GM, non-plastic, very dense, multiple gravels broken by split spoon.	N	PN	P 74			1.76	angular gravels up to 3 in. diameter @ approx. 4-6'.  Advanced 6.5-10'. Driller stated very dense gravel.
	-10 -11 -11 -12 -13	X		2" SS	61	Moist, Brown [10YR 5/3], GRAVEL with Silt and Sand, GW-GM, angular to subrounded, non-plastic, dense.			39				Advanced 11.5-15' through gravels and sands. Driller says very dense gravel.
	-14- 15- 16- 17- 18- 19-	X		2" SS	67	Moist, Brown [7.5YR 4/2], GRAVEL with Silt and Sand, GP-GM, non-plastic, medium dense.	ZI	PN	26				Advanced auger 16.5-20' through a very dense matrix of gravel and sand.
	-19 20 	X		2" SS	56	Moist, Brown [7.5YR 4/2], SAND with Silt and Gravel, SW-SM, non-plastic, medium dense.		N	13				Driller reports easier at 19'.



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Saturated, Dark gray [2.5Y 4/1], ORGANIC SANDY SILT, OL, non-plastic, loose 2" SS 50 8 Saturated, Dark grayish brown [2.5Y 4/2], ORGANIC SANDY SILT, OL, low to medium plasticity, very stiff, wood 29 2" SS 17 debris present. Saturated, Dark brown [10YR 3/3], SILTY SAND with Gravel, SM, non-plastic, loose. 3" SS 72 NPNP 6 35 Saturated, Dark brown [10YR 3/3], SAND with Silt and Gravel, SP-SM, rounded, non-plastic, medium dense. 2" SS 17 14 36 DRILL HOLE LOG MILLTOWN DAM.GPJ PIEDMONT.GDT 11/1/05 Saturated, Brown [10YR 5/3], GRAVEL with Sand, GP, angular to subrounded, non-plastic, medium dense. 2" SS 17 00 CLIENT: Emc2 ADDRESS: PIEDMONT ENGINEERING, Inc. 1215 Apple's Way Belgrade, Montana 59714

This log is part of a report prepared by Piedmont Engineering, Inc. for this project and should be read with the report. This summary applies only at the location of the boring and at the time of the drilling. Subsurface conditions may differ at other locations and may change at this location with the passage of time. The data presented is a simplification of actual conditions encountered.

MATERIAL DESCRIPTION

Moist, Brown [7.5YR 4/2], SAND with Silt and Gravel,

Moist, Dark olive brown [2.5Y 3/3], GRAVEL with Silt and

Sand, GW-GM, non-plastic, medium dense.

SW-SM, non-plastic, medium dense. (Continued)

Drill Hole No.	EM-C01	PAGE 2 of 3
Dim Hole No.	LIVI OU I	PAGE 2 OF

%

MOISTURE

REMARKS /

**TESTING** 

Advanced auger 21.5-25' through medium dense matrix of sand and gravel.

Driller says harder drilling

Encountered water table

Advanced 34.5-35'.

Broken rock clogged in

sampler resulting in poor recovery @ 35'.

Advanced 36.5-40'. Driller indicates soft material 36-37.5' and then becomes slightly denser

between 30' and 31' while

Advanced 26.5-30'.

at 25'.

drilling.

gravels.

CORRECTED SPT

PLASTIC LIMIT LIQUID LIMIT

NPNP 13

NPNP 20

DRY DENSITY

1 1 1 1 1 1		16	rounded gravels but with poor recovery it is difficult to know the quantity of fines. Advanced 41.5-45'. Driller feels sandy gravels.
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Fractured gravels from

sampler. Fines on some

205 Haggerty Lane, Suite 120

Bozeman, Montana

PHONE NUMBER: 406-522-0251

PROJECT NAME: Milltown Dam

DEPTH (FT)

GRAPHIC LOG

WELL LOG

SAMPLES

JRBED

UNDISTU DRIVE

BULK

%)

RECOVERY

56

SAMPLE

2" SS

2" SS

67

PHONE NUMBER: 406-522-0251

ILL HOLE LOG MILLTOWN DAM.GPJ PIEDMONT.GDT 11/1/05

1215 Apple's Way Belgrade, Montana 59714

BOREHOLE		_	<b>IPLES</b>				T	T	T			I
GRAPHIC LOG	ОЕРТН (FT)	-	UNDISTURBED	-	RECOVERY (%)	This log is part of a report prepared by Piedmont Engineering, Inc for this project and should be read with the report. This summary applies only at the location of the boring and at the time of the drilling. Subsurface conditions may differ at other locations and may change at this location with the passage of time. The data presented is a simplification of actual conditions encountered.  MATERIAL DESCRIPTION	TIMI CITIO	PLASTIC LIMIT	CORRECTED SPT	DRY DENSITY (pcf)	MOISTURE (%)	REMARKS /
Ū			5 6	Š	2	Pavement 7 inches thick.	#	ī	ŏ	ā	Σ	TESTING
	-1- -1- -2- -3- -4-	X		2" SS	83	Moist, Dark reddish brown [5YR 3/2], GRAVEL with Silt and Sand, GW-GM, non-plastic, very dense, sands are medium grained.			82			Top of interval has what appears to be oil.  Advanced 3.5-4.5' in gravels.
	- 5	X		2" SS	67	Moist, Light brownish gray [10YR 6/2], GRAVEL with Sand, GW, non-plastic, dense,	Z	PNI	33			Advanced 6-9.5' and material was less dense than EM-CO3 EM-C04 and EM-C05 according to driller. Up to 3" diameter material visible in cuttings.
	- 9 - -10- -11- -11- -12- -13-	X		2" SS	0	Medium dense, no recovery.			16			Probably pushed a rock. No rock stuck in bit of sampler. Advanced 11-14.5'. Probably gravels.
	-14 -15 -15 -16 -17 -17 -18	X		2" SS	39	Moist, Brown [7.5YR 4/2], GRAVEL with Sand, GW, subrounded, non-plastic, loose.			10			Advanced 16-19.5'.
	19- 20- 21-	M		2" SS	67	Moist, Grayish brown [10YR 5/2], SAND with Gravel, SP, non-plastic, medium dense, medium- to coarse-grained sand.	- 1	PN	20			

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Bozeman, Montana 59715

PROJECT N	NAME:	Mil	llto	wn	Dam		Drill Hol	e l	No	).	EM	-C	02 PAGE 2 of 3
WELL LOG GRAPHIC LOG	ОЕРТН (FT)	DRIVE	DISTURBED		SAMPLE ID	RECOVERY (%)	This log is part of a report prepared by Piedmont Engineering, Inc. for this project and should be read with the report. This summary applies only at the location of the boring and at the time of the drilling. Subsurface conditions may differ at other locations and may change at this location with the passage of time. The data presented is a simplification of actual conditions encountered.	LIQUID LIMIT	PLASTIC LIMIT	CORRECTED SPT	DRY DENSITY (pcf)	MOISTURE (%)	REMARKS /
GR.	DE	PR	5	BU	SAI	RE	MATERIAL DESCRIPTION	12	15	8	DR	Θ	TESTING
SEAPHIC LOG	-22 -23						Moist, Grayish brown [10YR 5/2], SAND with Gravel, SP, non-plastic, medium dense, medium- to coarse-grained sand. (Continued)						Advanced 21-24.5'. Driller noted gravel while advancing.
	-24 24 	X			2" SS	61	Moist, Grayish brown [10YR 5/2], GRAVEL with Silt and Sand, GW-GM, subrounded, non-plastic, very dense.			78			Split spoon broke multiple rocks.
	-26  -27												Advanced 26-29.5' through gravels.
	-28 -												Probably transitioned from fill to native material between 26-29'.
	-29 -30 -30	X			2" SS	67	Saturated, Reddish brown [5YR 4/3], GRAVEL with Silt and Sand, GW-GM, subrounded, non-plastic, medium dense, fine- to coarse-grained sand.			30			Encountered groundwater while drilling at about 30'.
	-31 -32 -32 -33	/ \											Water measured at 31.7' on 8/26/05 in Piezometer A and at 31.1' in Piezometer B.
	-34 -35 -35 -36 -37	X			2" SS	100	Saturated, Dark grayish brown [10Y 4/2], SAND with Gravel, SP, non-plastic, medium dense.	NF	NF	23			Advanced 36-39.5'.
	-38 -39 -40 -41 -42 -42 -43	X			3" SS	67	Saturated, Dark grayish brown [10Y 4/2], SAND with Silt, SP-SM, non-plastic, medium dense, medium-grained sand.	NF	PINE	12			Advanced 41-44.5' through sands.
P 1215	IED.	M w.	$O_{rB}$	N oler	T I	IN	GINEERING, Inc.	205 Boz	em	an, M	Montai	na t	ite 120 59715

PROJECT NAME: Milltown Dam Drill Hole No. EM-C02 PAGE 3 of 3												
WELL LOG	ОЕРТН (FT)	DRIVE UNDISTURBED	-	RECOVERY (%)	This log is part of a report prepared by Piedmo for this project and should be read with the repapiles only at the location of the boring and a drilling. Subsurface conditions may differ at of may change at this location with the passage of presented is a simplification of actual condition.	the time of the her locations and of time. The data	LIQUID LIMIT	PLASTIC LIMIT	CORRECTED SPT	DRY DENSITY (pcf)	MOISTURE (%)	DEMARKS /
S S	DE	RS	SAI	RE	MATERIAL DESCRIPT	TON	S	PLA	CO	DR	Ø ₩	REMARKS / TESTING
	-45 45		3" S	5 100	Saturated, Brown [10YR 5/3], SAND with SP-SM, non-plastic, very dense.	Silt and Gravel,			77			Rock fractured and clogged in top of sampler.
	-47-											Advanced 46-49.5'. Driller feels sands at 47'.
	-48 - -49											
	-50-		2" S	5 28	Saturated, Grayish brown [10YR 5/2], SA dense.	ND, SP, medium	NP	NP	13			0 blows from slough.
	-51 -52											Advanced 51-54.5'.
	-53 -											
	-54 55 56		2" S	5 100	Saturated, Dark greenish gray [5GY 4/1], GRAVEL with Sand, GC, subrounded, lo dense, suspect weathered argillaceous b Total Depth 55'.	w plasticity, very			99			Driller feels material change at 54'.
	-57- 57-											
	-58- -59-											
	-60 -61											
	-62 -63									4		
	-64 -											
	-65- -66-											
	-67-											
						CLIENT: Emc						. 400
P	TEL	MO	VT	EN	IGINEERING, Inc.			_	_			ite 120
1215	Apple	Way Be	lgrade, M	ontana	59714	PHONE NUME				viontai 522-0:		59715
						TA LIGIAL MOINE			100-	ULL-U.	201	

DRILL HOLE LOG MILLTOWN DAM.GPJ PIEDMONT.GDT 11/1/05

PROJECT	NAME: Mill	town [	Dam			→ Drill Hol	e N	lo.	EM	I-CO	13	PAGE 1 of
DATE STA	RTED / FIN	ISHED	): 7/14	/05 -	7/14/05	DRILLER: HAZ-	Tech	Mike C	orn			
LOGGED E	BY: Ryan N	orkoli				DRILL TYPE: BI	<b>&lt;-81</b>					
GROUND	SURFACE E	ELEVA	TION:	3280	).9 ft	HOLE DIAMETE	R: 4	1/4" ID	Hollo	w Sten	Auger	
BOREHOL	E LOCATIO	N: 17	04295	0.6, 9	19597.4	HAMMER TYPE:	140	# Auto	matic	Trip Ha	mmer	
HIC LOG		STURBED	LE ID	VERY (%)	This log is part of a report prepared by for this project and should be read with applies only at the location of the boring drilling. Subsurface conditions may diff may change at this location with the papresented is a simplification of actual or	the report. This summary and at the time of the er at other locations and ssage of time. The data	D LIMIT	TIC LIMIT RECTED SPT	DENSITY (pcf)	TURE (%)		

MELL LOG	<b>DEPTH (FT)</b>	DRIVE	UNDISTURBED	LE 10	RECOVERY (%)	This log is part of a report prepared by Piedmont Engineering, Inc. for this project and should be read with the report. This summary applies only at the location of the boring and at the time of the drilling. Subsurface conditions may differ at other locations and may change at this location with the passage of time. The data presented is a simplification of actual conditions encountered.  MATERIAL DESCRIPTION	LIQUID LIMIT	PLASTIC LIMIT	CORRECTED SPT	DRY DENSITY (pcf)	MOISTURE (%)	REMARKS / TESTING
	-1 - 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 8 8	X	>	2" SS		Pavement.  Brown [7.5YR 5/2], SAND with Silt and Gravel, SP-SM, non-plastic, very dense, gravel up to 1.5" and is subangular.  Moist, Light brownish gray [2.5Y 6/2], GRAVEL with Silt and Sand, GP-GM, non-plastic, very dense, sand is fine to very fine grained and gravel is fine grained.	NP	NF	100			Advanced 3.0-4.5'. Drilled cobble from 3.5-4.0'.  Advanced 6.0-9.5'.  Drilling cobbles 7.0-8.5' and 9.0-9.5'.
	-10- -11- -12- -13-	X	>	2" SS	56	Moist, Light brownish gray [2.5Y 6/2], GRAVEL with Silt and Sand, GW-GM, non-plastic, medium dense.	NF	NF	30			Advanced 11-14.5'. Driller states cobbles from 11-14.5'.
	14 15 16 17	X		2" SS	39	Moist, Brown [10YR 5/3], GRAVEL with Sand, GP, angular to subrounded, non-plastic, medium dense, sand is very fine grained.			17			Advanced 16-19.5'.
	18 19 20 21	X		3" SS	22	Saturated, Dark grayish brown [10YR 4/2], GRAVEL with Sand, GW, non-plastic, loose, no sands recovered.			8			Encountered water @19.5' while drilling. Water measured at 20.3' on 8/26/05 in Piezometer A.

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HOLE LOG MILLTOWN DAM.GPJ PIEDMONT.GDT 11/1/05

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Bozeman, Montana

PROJECT N	IAME: Milli	town	Dam		Drill Hol	e l	Vo	).	EM	-C	03 PAGE 3 of 3
WELL LOG GRAPHIC LOG	-	UNDISTURBED BULK	SAMPLEID	RECOVERY (%)	This log is part of a report prepared by Piedmont Engineering, Inc. for this project and should be read with the report. This summary applies only at the location of the boring and at the time of the drilling. Subsurface conditions may differ at other locations and may change at this location with the passage of time. The data presented is a simplification of actual conditions encountered.	LIQUID LIMIT	PLASTIC LIMIT	CORRECTED SPT	DRY DENSITY (pcf)	MOISTURE (%)	REMARKS /
	품 품	2 3	SA	RE	MATERIAL DESCRIPTION	13	4	8	PR	Σ	TESTING
	 		2" SS	50	Saturated, Olive gray [5Y 4/2], SAND with Gravel, SP, very dense, sand is coarse grained.			100			Advanced 44-44.5' to start 5-ft interval sampling.
	-46 47 48										Advanced 46-49.5'. Grinding boulders while advancing to 47'. 47': Driller noted gravels present but drilling easier.
	-49 -50 -51 -52 -52		3" SS	12	SAND with Silt and Gravel, SP-SM, subrounded, dense, sand is coarse to medium grained with fine gravels.			37			49.5': Top 14" SPT Test movement continuous. Probably a rock @ 14-16.75'. Advanced 51-54.5'. Driller stated gravels and not very difficult to advance. Similar to 46-49.5'.
	-54 -55 -56 -57		2" SS	50	Saturated, Grayish brown [2.5Y 5/2], GRAVEL with Sand, GW, rounded, non-plastic, medium dense.	NF	NF	21			55': Low blow count on first 6 inches due to slough. Advance 56-59.5'.
	-58 -59 -60 -61		3" SS	67	Saturated, Grayish brown [2.5Y 5/2], GRAVEL with Silt and Sand, GW-GM, non-plastic, medium dense.	NF	NF	27			
	-62 63 64 65 66 66		2" SS	38	Dry, Light gray [10YR 7/1] Light greenish gray [5GB 7/1], SAND with Silt and Gravel, SW-SM, very dense, material reduced to coarse and fine grained, grain size may be partially due to sampling method, secondary color for last 6", sample probably crushed, fractured, and weathered argillite bedrock.  Total Depth = 65.5'.			100			Driller feels bedrock @ 62'.
	67-		- II	7-	CLIENT: Em		Ha	gger	ty Lan	e, Su	ite 120
1915	IEDM(	ON	T	11	GINEERING, Inc.	Boz	ema	an, I	Monta	na t	59715
12.10	1215 Apple's Way Belgrade, Montana 59714  PHONE NUMBER: 406-522-0251										

DRILL HOLE LOG MILLTOWN DAM GPJ PIEDMONT GDT 11/1/

								_				
WELL LOG GRAPHIC LOG	DEPTH (FT)	UNDISTURBED	BULK	SAMPLE ID	RECOVERY (%)	This log is part of a report prepared by Piedmont Engineering, Inc. for this project and should be read with the report. This summary applies only at the location of the boring and at the time of the drilling. Subsurface conditions may differ at other locations and may change at this location with the passage of time. The data presented is a simplification of actual conditions encountered.  MATERIAL DESCRIPTION	LIQUID LIMIT	PLASTIC LIMIT	CORRECTED SPT	DRY DENSITY (pcf)	MOISTURE (%)	REMARKS / TESTING
	-1- -2-		X			. Moist, Brown [7.5YR 4/2], GRAVEL with Silt and Sand, GW-GM, subangular to rounded, non-plastic, very dense, sands are predominantly medium grained.						Sampled cuttings.
	-3 -3 -4			2" SS	100				100			Advanced 3.5-4.5'.
	-5- -6- -7-			2" SS	56	Moist, Brown [7.5YR 5/3], GRAVEL with Silt and Sand, GW-GM, subangular to rounded, non-plastic, very dense.			75			Advanced 6-9.5'. Driller noted dense gravels with cobbles while advancing.
	-8 - -9 - -10 - -11 -	X	X	2" SS	100	Moist, Light brown [7.5YR 6/3], GRAVEL with Sand, GW, non-plastic, very dense.	18	13	100			Split spoon bounced on rock. Cuttings taken from 9-11' as bulk sample.  Driller noted dense gravel while advancing 11-14.5'.
	-12- -13- -14- -15- -16- -17-	X		2" SS	80	Moist, Brown [7.5YR 4/2], GRAVEL with Silt and Sand, GW-GM, subangular to subrounded, non-plastic, very dense.			100			Advanced 16-19.5'.
	-18 -19 -20 -21	X		2" SS	50	Moist, Light brown [7.5YR 6/3], GRAVEL with Sand, GW, non-plastic, medium dense.  CLIENT: Eme		NF	17			

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1		SAN	IPLES			This log is part of a report prepared by Piedmont Engineering Inc.		1		0		
WELL LOG GRAPHIC LOG	ОЕРТН (FT)	DRIVE	UNDISTURBED	SAMPLE ID	RECOVERY (%)	This log is part of a report prepared by Piedmont Engineering, Inc. for this project and should be read with the report. This summary applies only at the location of the boring and at the time of the drilling. Subsurface conditions may differ at other locations and may change at this location with the passage of time. The data presented is a simplification of actual conditions encountered.	LIQUID LIMIT	PLASTIC LIMIT	CORRECTED SPT	DRY DENSITY (pcf)	MOISTURE (%)	REMARKS /
GRA	띰	R	訠	SA	RE	MATERIAL DESCRIPTION	12	집	8	DR	MC	TESTING
	-22 -22 -23					Moist, Light brown [7.5YR 6/3], GRAVEL with Sand, GW, non-plastic, medium dense. (Continued)						Advanced 21-24.5'. Driller noted cobbles while advancing.
	-24-					1 - 35-9-						Encountered water while
	25 	M		2" SS	50	Saturated, Brown [7.5YR 4/2], GRAVEL with Silt and Sand, GW-GM, subangular to subrounded, non-plastic, loose.			8			advancing at 24'. Water measured at 24.8' on 8/26/05 in Piezometer
	-26 -	$\langle \rangle$				Saturated, Olive gray [5Y 4/2] Dark brown [7.5YR 3/2], SILT with Sand, ML, no to low plasticity, very loose, sand is fine to very fine, sandy silt in upper 6" is firm. trace fibrous organic matter (old stems).						A. Organics present at 25.5'.
	-27 -	Ň		3"SS	100	norous organic matter (ord sterns).			3			
	-28 	M		2" SS	100	Saturated, Very dark gray [2.5Y 3/1], SILTY SAND, SM, low plasticity, loose, with a thin 2" lense of sandy low plasticity silt, ML, organics present, @ 28' varved in 1/8" thick layers alternating light to dark gray, non-plastic all			5			
	-29 <u>-</u>			S. II		Layers. Saturated, Dark gray [N4], SAND with Silt, SP-SM, fine grained sand.	1_					Most likely ML layer in 29-31' interval. Plastic silt present on outside of
	-30-			Shelby	100	Saturated, Dark gray [N4], SILT, MH.	52	31				shelby tube.
	-31  -32	$\bigvee$		2" SS	56	Saturated, Dark gray [N4], SAND, SP, non-plastic, very loose, fine grained #20 to #40 weathers to reddish brown when oxidized.			1			37
	-33-					Saturated, SILT, ML, low plasticity, firm.						
	-34 34	$\langle \rangle$		3"SS	83	Saturated, Very dark gray [10YR 3/1] Dark gray [N4], SAND, SP, non-plastic, loose, fine to medium grained sand in upper 1', fine-grained in lower 1.5', contains thin lense of low plasticity clay about 1/2" thick, high plasticity			5			33': torvane = 0.3 tsf; Pocket penetrometer = 0.75 tsf 0.6 tsf 0.6 tsf.
	-35 -	X		2" SS	89	silt in very top of sample.			6			Water measured at 34.5' on 8/26/05 in Piezometer B.
	-36 	$\bigvee$		3"SS	83	Saturated, Very dark gray [10YR 3/1], ORGANIC SILT with SAND, OL, no to low plasticity, soft, fine grained to very fine grained sand, considerable organics in 36.5-37 brass liner.			3			
		$\mathbb{N}$		2" SS	28	Saturated, Dark grayish brown [2.5Y 4/2], SAND, SP, non-plastic, loose, fine grained sand.			5			
mm						Saturated, Olive gray [5Y 4/2], ELASTIC SILT, MH, medium plasticity, firm.	57	32		81.3	39.2	38.5':Bottom of SS had sill so decided to push a
				Shelby	83	Saturated, Olive gray [5Y 4/2], SAND, SP, non-plastic, loose, fine grained sand.						shelby tube.
	-41 -41-	$\bigvee$		2" SS	100	Saturated, Dark olive gray [5Y 3/2], SILTY SAND, SM, non-plastic, loose, fine to very fine grained sand, trace fine dark brown amorphous organics, varved in 1/8" thick layers w/ abundant organic matter @ 41.5-42'.			8			
<b>A</b>	-43 	$\bigvee$		2" SS	100	Saturated, Dark gray [5Y 4/1], SANDY SILT, ML, low plasticity, firm, varved with 1/8" thick laminae and some varves are medium plasticity clays.  Saturated, Olive gray [5Y 4/2], SILTY SAND, SM,	-		8			42': Pocket penetrometer 0.75 tsf 0.9 tsf 0.8 tsf.
8		X		3"SS	72	non-plastic, loose, fine to very fine grained, contains sticks to about 1/4 to 1/2" diameter, appears to be			5			
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DRILL HOLE LOG MILLTOWN DAM.GPJ PIEDMONT.GDT 11/1/05

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Bozeman, Montana 59715

PROJECT NAME: Milltown Dam	Drill Hole No. EM-C05 PAGE 1 of 3
DATE STARTED / FINISHED: 7/16/05 - 7/17/05	DRILLER: HAZ-Tech Mike Corn
LOGGED BY: Ryan Norkoli	DRILL TYPE: BK-81
GROUND SURFACE ELEVATION: 3292.4 ft	HOLE DIAMETER: 4 1/4" ID Hollow Stem Auger
BOREHOLE LOCATION: 17042437.9, 920357.6	HAMMER TYPE: 140# Automatic Trip Hammer

BUNLITOLL	LUCA	HOF	V: 1	1042431	.9, 9	20357.6 HAMMER TYPE	141	U# F	Autor	nauc	I rip F	iammer
WELL LOG GRAPHIC LOG	-	SAME CIGITIES CONTRACTOR	BULK	SAMPLE ID	RECOVERY (%)	This log is part of a report prepared by Piedmont Engineering, Inc. for this project and should be read with the report. This summary applies only at the location of the boring and at the time of the drilling. Subsurface conditions may differ at other locations and may change at this location with the passage of time. The data presented is a simplification of actual conditions encountered.	NOID LIMIT	PLASTIC LIMIT	CORRECTED SPT	DRY DENSITY (pcf)	MOISTURE (%)	REMARKS /
GR WE	8			SA	RE	MATERIAL DESCRIPTION	当	금	8	DR	₹	TESTING
	-1 -1 -2 -2 -3	X		2" SS	50	Pavement.  Moist, Brown [10YR 5/3], GRAVEL with Silt and Sand, GW-GM, subangular to rounded, non-plastic, very dense.			100			Advanced 3.5-4.5'.
	-4 = -5 = -6 = -7 = -7 = -7	X		2" SS	67	Moist, Light brownish gray [10YR 6/2], GRAVEL with Silt and Sand, GW-GM, non-plastic, very dense.	NF	NF	83			Advanced 6-9.5'. Driller noted tight gravels and cobbles while advancing
	-8 - -9 - -10 - -11 -	X		2" SS	100	Moist, Pale brown [10YR 6/3], GRAVEL with Silt and Sand GW-GM, subangular to subrounded, non-plastic, very dense.			100			Advanced 10-14.5'.
	-12 -13 -14 -14 -15 -16	X		2" SS	72	Moist, Light brownish gray [10YR 6/2], GRAVEL with Silt and Sand, GW-GM, non-plastic, very dense.	ZF	NF	54			Driller noted boulder at approx. 12'. Driller didn't feel gravels from 13-15'.  Advanced 16-19.5'.
	-17 -18 -19 -19 -20 -21	X		2" SS	11				42			Rock clogged sampler.



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Drill Hole No. EM-C05 PAGE 2 of 3 PROJECT NAME: Milltown Dam SAMPLES This log is part of a report prepared by Piedmont Engineering, Inc. for this project and should be read with the report. This summary applies only at the location of the boring and at the time of the drilling. Subsurface conditions may differ at other locations and may change at this location with the passage of time. The data presented is a simplification of actual conditions encountered. SPT DRIVE UNDISTURBED 8 GRAPHIC LOG DRY DENSITY PLASTIC LIMIT CORRECTED LIQUID LIMIT RECOVERY DEPTH (FT) MOISTURE ( SAMPLE ID BULK REMARKS / MATERIAL DESCRIPTION **TESTING** Wet, Brown [10YR 5/3], GRAVEL with Silt and Sand, GW-GM, non-plastic, dense, Advanced 21-24.5'. Driller noted gravels while advancing. 2" SS Very dense, no recovery- split spoon bounced on rock. 100 0 (Continued) Driller feels large boulder 24.5-28'. Very slow advancing. Moist, Very pale brown [10YR 7/3], GRAVEL with Silt and Sand, GW-GM, non-plastic, very dense. 100 2" SS 50 Material type appears to change from fill gravel to native gravels (30-34'). Driller feels change at approximately 32'.
Possibly ground water. Saturated, Light brownish gray [10YR 6/2], GRAVEL with Silt and Sand, GW-GM, no to low plasticity, very dense. Sample taken from below ground water table. NP 16 100 2" SS 47 Only enough sample for a plastic limit. Advanced to 37'. Start at 37' on 7/17/05. Advanced to 39.5'. Piezometer A dry at 38.7' on 8/26/05. Saturated, Grayish brown [10YR 5/2], GRAVEL with Silt and Sand, GP-GM, non-plastic, very dense. A few 1.5-2" rocks fractured by the split NPNP 51 2" SS 72 spoon. Advanced 41-44.5'. Water measured at 41.2' on 8/26/05 in piezometer Saturated, Grayish brown [10YR 5/2], SAND, SP, non-plastic, medium dense. Driller feels material change at 42'. Softer.

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PROJECT N	IAME:	Mill	town	Dam		Drill Hole	e I	Vc	).	EM	-C	05 PAGE 3 of 3
П			IPLES			This loss is part of a report propagal by Diedecent Engineering In-	T	Г		¢.		
WELL LOG GRAPHIC LOG	БЕРТН (FT)	DRIVE	UNDISTURBED	SAMPLE ID	RECOVERY (%)	This log is part of a report prepared by Piedmont Engineering, Inc. for this project and should be read with the report. This summary applies only at the location of the boring and at the time of the drilling. Subsurface conditions may differ at other locations and may change at this location with the passage of time. The data presented is a simplification of actual conditions encountered.	LIQUID LIMIT	PLASTIC LIMIT	CORRECTED SPT	DRY DENSITY (pcf)	MOISTURE (%)	REMARKS /
GR.	ä	R		SAI	RE	MATERIAL DESCRIPTION	12	P	S	DR	Θ	TESTING
	  45 	X		2" SS	61	Saturated, Grayish brown [10YR 5/2], SAND, SP, non-plastic, medium dense. (Continued)  Saturated, Grayish brown [10YR 5/2], GRAVEL with Silt	NF NF	NP	26			High blow counts may be from breaking rock.
3:0:05	-46  -47	X		2" SS	33	and Sand, GP-GM, non-plastic, medium dense.  Saturated, Yellowish brown [10YR 5/4], SAND with Silt and Gravel, SP-SM, non-plastic, loose.			9			Blow counts from slough. Not using water right now so some material coming in through auger joints.
	-48 -	X		2" SS	33	Saturated, Light brownish gray [10YR 6/2], GRAVEL with Sand, GW, rounded, non-plastic, medium dense.			23			Start using water @ 47.5'.  Material starting at 42'
	-49 	V		2" SS	28	Saturated, Light brownish gray [10YR 6/2], SAND with Silt and Gravel, SP-SM, rounded, non-plastic, medium dense, sands are medium grained.	NF	NF	25			appears to be variable with sands and gravels to 47.5'.  Advanced 49-49.5'.
	-51 -52	4										Advanced 51-54.5'. Driller noted gravels while advancing.
	-53 -54											
	-55 -56	M		2" SS	17	Saturated, Light brownish gray [10YR 6/2], SAND with Gravel, SP, rounded, non-plastic, dense, sands are medium grained.			31			Advanced 56 50 5'
	_57											Advanced 56-59.5'.
	-58- -59- -60- -61- -62- -63-			2" SS	80	Light gray [2.5Y 7/1], medium plasticity, very dense, pedrock is weathered and fractured by split spoon into sand-size and smaller particles, the smaller of which are medium plasticity.  Total Depth 57.5'.			92			Driller notices a change in material at 57' (more dense). Stopped advancing at 57' to collect sample.
	-64 -65 -66 -67											
						CLIENT: Emo						
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MATERIAL DESCRIPTION  TEST  MATERIAL DESCRIPTION  MATERIAL DESCRIP		ammer	пр На	atic	uton	)# A	140	HAMMER TYPE:	19241.1	3.5, 9	7043113	V: 1	TION	LOCA	DREHOLE	B
3" SS 56 Saturated, Dark grayish brown [2.5Y 4/2], PEAT, PT, low to medium plasticity, loose, lots of grass, roots, and other woody organic debris present.  Shelby 96 Shelby 96 Saturated, Dark gray [2.5Y 4/1], SANDY SILT, ML, non-plastic, loose.  Shelby 96 Saturated, Very dark gray [2.5Y 3/1], SAND, SP, non-plastic, loose, Small amount of organics in top 3", sands fine to medium grained, oxidizing to light brown.  3" SS 0 Loose, no recovery.  Saturated, Gray [10YR 5/1], SAND, SP, loose, minor amount of fibrous organics, medium grained sand.				6	H							PLES	SAME			
3" SS 56 Saturated, Dark grayish brown [2.5Y 4/2], PEAT, PT, low to medium plasticity, loose, lots of grass, roots, and other woody organic debris present.  5 Saturated, Dark gray [2.5Y 4/1], SANDY SILT, ML, non-plastic, loose.  Shelby 96 Saturated, Very dark gray [2.5Y 3/1], SAND, SP, non-plastic, loose, Small amount of organics in top 3", sands fine to medium grained, oxidizing to light brown.  3" SS 0 Loose, no recovery.  Saturated, Gray [10YR 5/1], SAND, SP, loose, minor amount of fibrous organics, medium grained sand.	RKS /	REMARKS /	ISTURE (%)	Y DENSITY (p	RRECTED SP	ASTIC LIMIT	AUID LIMIT	at the time of the other locations and of time. The data	applies only at the location of the boring ar drilling. Subsurface conditions may differ may change at this location with the passa	COVERY (%)	MPLE ID	LK GE	IVE		APHIC LOG	50T TI
to medium plasticity, loose, lots of grass, roots, and other woody organic debris present.    3		TESTING	8	R	8	J	吕	TION	MATERIAL DESCR	盟	ŞĄ	3	띪	DE	GR	×
Shelby 96  Shelby 96  Shelby 96  Saturated, Very dark gray [2.5Y 3/1], SAND, SP, non-plastic, loose, Small amount of organics in top 3", sands fine to medium grained, oxidizing to light brown.  3" SS  Loose, no recovery.  Saturated, Gray [10YR 5/1], SAND, SP, loose, minor amount of fibrous organics, medium grained sand.		Water measured at 8/26/05 in piezome			5				to medium plasticity, loose, lots of gra	56			X	-1=	1 11 11	¥ 100
2" SS 44 Saturated, Very dark gray [2.5Y 3/1], SAND, SP, non-plastic, loose, Small amount of organics in top 3", sands fine to medium grained, oxidizing to light brown.    Saturated, Very dark gray [2.5Y 3/1], SAND, SP, sands fine to medium grained, oxidizing to light brown.    Saturated, Gray [10YR 5/1], SAND, SP, loose, minor amount of fibrous organics, medium grained sand.	drilling.	Encountered groun at 0.7' while drilling	68.4	59.6		NP	NP	SILT, ML,		96	Shelby			-2=		
2" SS 44 non-plastic, loose, Small amount of organics in top 3", sands fine to medium grained, oxidizing to light brown.  8  Loose, no recovery.  Saturated, Gray [10YR 5/1], SAND, SP, loose, minor amount of fibrous organics, medium grained sand.	r: 1.75 tsf	Penetrometer: 1.75 2.00 tsf												-3=		Н
Saturated, Gray [10YR 5/1], SAND, SP, loose, minor amount of fibrous organics, medium grained sand.					8			nics in top 3",	non-plastic, loose, Small amount of or	44	2" SS		$\bigvee$	-4 <u>=</u>		
amount of fibrous organics, medium grained sand.					8				Loose, no recovery.	0	3" SS		$\bigvee$	-6-		
										117	Shelby			- 7 - - 7 - - 8 -		
Saturated, Dark gray [5Y 4/1] Very dark gray [5Y 3/1], SAND, SP, non-plastic, loose, sand is medium-grained w/ organics, silty at 9.5'.  Saturated, Dark gray [N4], CLAY, CL, low plasticity, firm, poorly graded, fine to medium grained sand in last half of	\$	3 Brass liners			7			w plasticity, firm,	SAND, SP, non-plastic, loose, sand is organics, silty at 9.5'.  Saturated, Dark gray [N4], CLAY, CL,	100	3" SS		$\bigvee$	9 -		
2" SS 78 the interval.  2" SS 78 Saturated, Very dark gray [2.5Y 3/1], SAND, SP, hon-plastic, very loose, sand fine to medium grained, oxidizing to dark brown.		*			2			ND, SP, dium grained,	the interval.  Saturated, Very dark gray [2.5Y 3/1], hon-plastic, very loose, sand fine to movidizing to dark brown.	78	2" SS		$\bigvee$	-11 <u>-</u>		
Shelby 110 sand is medium grained with trace organics. Saturated, Very dark gray [10YR 3/1] Very dark grayish brown [2.5Y 3/2], SILT with Sand, ML, no to low plasticity,	piezometer	Water measured at on 8/26/05 in piezo B. Torvane: 0.17 tsf (						n brown.  , SP, very loose, nics. ery dark grayish to to low plasticity,	Alasticity, soft, oxidizing to light green Saturated, Dark gray [10YR 4/1], SAN-sand is medium grained with trace ore Saturated, Very dark gray [10YR 3/1] brown [2.5Y 3/2], SILT with Sand, ML	110	Shelby			-12 -13 -13		
3" SS 67 Saturated, Dark gray [2.5Y 4/1], CLAY, CL, low plasticity, very soft. Saturated, Very dark grayish brown [2.5Y 3/2], SANDY	r 14-14.5'	Brass liner for 14-1			0				very soft.	67	3" SS		$\backslash\!\!\mid$	14_		
2" SS 89 Saturated, Very dark grayish brown [2.5Y 3/2], SILTY SAND, SM, very loose. Saturated, Very dark grayish brown [2.5Y 3/2], SILT, ML,					0			Y 3/2], SILTY	FILT, ML, low plasticity, very soft, org grained sand, oxidizing. Saturated, Very dark grayish brown [2 SAND, SM, very loose. Saturated, Very dark grayish brown [2	89	2" SS		X	-15- -16-		
Shelby 113	elby too	Bottom of Shelby to		66.1		26	49	th Sand, CL,	Saturated, Olive gray [5Y 4/2], CLAY	113	Shelby			-17 - - -18		
Saturated, SILT, ML, soft, some organics present.  Saturated, SILT, ML, soft, some organics present.  No recovery in the second	strength test.	disturbed for streng No recovery in bras			3			es present.	Saturated, SILT, ML, soft, some organ	67	3" SS		$\bigvee$	-19 		
Saturated, Greenish gray [5GY 6/1], SILT, ML, low plasticity, very soft, no organics present.	13.3 and				1	,				100	2" SS		X	-20  -21		

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B	OREHOLE	LOCA	TION	J: 1	7042704	.9, 9	19847.4	HAMMER TYPE:	140	# A	utor	matic	Trip H	lammer
Г			SAME	PLES			This log is part of a report prepared by Pied	mont Engineering, Inc.			_	5		
WELL LOG	GRAPHIC LOG	<b>DEPTH (FT)</b>	DRIVE	SULK	SAMPLE ID	RECOVERY (%)	for this project and should be read with the applies only at the location of the boring and drilling. Subsurface conditions may differ at may change at this location with the passag presented is a simplification of actual condition. MATERIAL DESCRI	report. This summary d at the time of the t other locations and the of time. The data tions encountered.	LIQUID LIMIT	PLASTIC LIMIT	CORRECTED SPT	DRY DENSITY (pcf)	MOISTURE (%)	REMARKS / TESTING
>	ব্যক্ত		-	1	0,	ш	Moist, Dark yellowish brown [10YR 3/4		H	-	O	0		12011110
		-1 <u>=</u>	$\bigvee$		3" SS	44	medium dense, contains abundant fibr roots, bark).	ous organics (grass,			29			
<u> </u>		- 2 <u>-</u>	M		3" SS	3	Saturated, Very dark gray [2.5Y 3/1], S non-plastic, medium dense, medium to contains trace decomposing sticks and	fine grained,			11			Water encountered at 1.5'. SS was retrieved wet.  Water measured at 2.3' on
		- 3 <u>-</u>												8/26/05 in piezometer A.
		-4 <u>=</u>			Shelby	0	No recovery.							
		-5 <u>-</u>	$\bigvee$		2" SS	50	Saturated, Very dark gray [2.5Y 3/1], S non-plastic, loose, fine to medium grain				10			
		-7 <u>-</u> -8 <u>-</u>			Shelby	113	Saturated, Very dark gray [2.5Y 3/1], S SP-SM, non-plastic,	SAND with Silt,	NP	NP		94.6	27.1	Water measured at 7.8' on 8/26/05 in piezometer B.
		- 9 = -10=	M		3" SS	0	Very Loose, no recovery.				4			Touched bottom of Shelby tube material and seems loose.
		-11- -12-	$\mathbb{N}$		2" SS	6	Saturated, Very dark gray [2.5Y 3/1], S non-plastic, very loose, fine to medium	grained sand.			4			Start at 12' on 7/19/05.
$\equiv$		-					Saturated, SILT with Sand, ML, low pla	asticity, soft,						Start at 12 011 1/19/03.
		-13  -14			Shelby	113			40	28	,	70.8	49.0	Torvane: 0.25 tsf 0.20 tsf; Penetrometer with no adaptor: 0.75 tsf 0.6 tsf
		 15	$\mathbb{N}$		3" SS	0	Loose, no recovery.				5			
		-16 <u>-</u>	M		2" SS	100	Saturated, Very dark gray [2.5Y 3/1], S non-plastic, loose.	SAND, SP,			8			
		-17  18			Shelby	108	j Saluraleu, very dark gray [51 5/1] Gra	plasticity, loose, by [2.5Y 5/1], SAND,						Driller noted alluvium at base of Shelby. Shelby slightly bent from alluvium.
		40					SP, non-plastic, loose, medium graine refers to lower six inches.	u sand, second color						B # 40.40.51
		-19- -	1/											Brass liner 19-19.5'
	X	-20 -	$\bigvee$		3" SS		Sand, GW, non-plastic, very dense, sa coarse grained.	and is medium to			56			
=		-21-	M		2" SS	100	Catalated, Dain grayion brown [1011]				85			
1	1000							CLIENT: Emo	2					



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PRO.	JECT N	AME:	Mill	town	Dam		Drill Hole	e I	Vo	).	EM	-C	07 PAGE 2 of 2
WELL LOG	GRAPHIC LOG	ОЕРТН (FT)	-	UNDISTURBED	SAMPLE ID	RECOVERY (%)	This log is part of a report prepared by Piedmont Engineering, Inc. for this project and should be read with the report. This summary applies only at the location of the boring and at the time of the drilling. Subsurface conditions may differ at other locations and may change at this location with the passage of time. The data presented is a simplification of actual conditions encountered.	LIQUID LIMIT	PLASTIC LIMIT	CORRECTED SPT	DRY DENSITY (pcf)	MOISTURE (%)	REMARKS /
WE	g.	3	PR	3일	SA	RE	MATERIAL DESCRIPTION	일	금	ဗ	DR	N N	TESTING
		-22 -23 -23 -24	X		2" SS	100	with Sand, GW, rounded, non-plastic, very dense, sands medium to coarse grained. Saturated, Dark grayish brown [10YR 4/2], GRAVEL with Sand, GW, rounded, non-plastic, very dense, sands medium to coarse grained. (Continued)			85			Driller notes cobbles throughout advance.
		-25 26 	X		2" SS		Saturated, Brown [10YR 4/3], GRAVEL with Silt and Sand, GW-GM, non-plastic, very dense, gravels fine grained and rounded.			100			Driller suspects bedrock at 27.5'. Pullout auger and try 3" SS to verify.
		20	W		3" SS	0	Greenish gray [5GY 6/1], soft, foliated, probably bedrock, broken fraction has low plasticity, fine grained.	-		100			75 blows/ 5.5" @ 27.5'. Core 27.5'-30.5'; RQD=0 -
							Core, 27.5'-30.5': No Recovery. Cuttings, coarse grained, angular, flaky particles.						Top 5.5" of core disturbed from 3" SS. Core bit advanced fast for rock.
					Core	0							
		-30- 					Core, 30.5'-32': Soft and incompetent argillitic rock, foliated.						Core 30.5'-32'; RQD=0 - Advance was slower
		-31 -32 -32 -33			Core	11	Core, 32'-35.5'; Very discontinuous bedrock/argillite, foliated at 45-60 degrees to horizontal, core is complete but soft and easily broken into particles with size between fines and 1/4", able to break with fingers.						through relatively harder material. Core 32'-35.5'; RQD = 0
		-34 -			Core	90							
		-35 <u>-</u>									-		
		-36 - -37 -					Total Depth 35.5'.						
		-38 -39 -39 -40											
		-40_ -41_ -42_ -43_ -44-											
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	WELL LOG	GRAPHIC LOG	<b>DEPTH (FT)</b>	-	UNDISTURBED	-	RECOVERY (%)	This log is part of a report prepared by Piedmont Engineering, Inc. for this project and should be read with the report. This summary applies only at the location of the boring and at the time of the drilling. Subsurface conditions may differ af other locations and may change at this location with the passage of time. The data presented is a simplification of actual conditions encountered.  MATERIAL DESCRIPTION	LIQUID LIMIT	PLASTIC LIMIT	CORRECTED SPT	DRY DENSITY (pcf)	MOISTURE (%)	REMARKS / TESTING
			-1 -1 -2 -3 -3 -4	X		3" SS Shelby	0 83	Moist, Brown [7.5YR 4/2] Olive brown [2.5Y 4/3], SILT with Sand, OL, no to low plasticity, loose, brass liner (0-0.5'): sand is fine to very fine grained with trace organics, brass liner (0.5-1): silt with sand on top with a med-high plasticity clay with organics on the bottom, second color refers to last 6".  Moist, Dark grayish brown [10Y 4/2], SILT with Sand, ML, no to low plasticity, soft, sand is fine grained, organics (roots, sticks).  Moist, Very dark grayish brown [10YR 3/2], SAND, SP, —qon-plastic, very loose, very fine-grained sand.  Saturated, Gray [2.5Y 5/1], ELASTIC SILT, MH, high	52	31	8			Water measured at 2.7' on 8/26/05 in piezometer A. Ziplock 3.5-4' Brass liner- 4-4.5'
			-5 -6 -7	$\langle \rangle$		3" SS	56	plasticity, soft.  Saturated, Gray [2.5Y 5/1], SAND with Silt, SP-SM, non-plastic, very loose, sand is fine grained.  Saturated, Gray [2.5Y 5/1], SAND with Silt, SP-SM, non-plastic, loose to very loose, medium grained.	NP			77.0	43.4	Encountered ground water at 4' while drilling. Brass liner- 4.5-5' Brass liner- 5-5.5' Ziplock 5.5-6.5'
			-8 - - 8 - - 9 -	M		Shelby	63		NΡ	NP	5			Probably loose sands.
			-10 <u>-</u> -11 <u>-</u>	$\bigvee$		3" SS	0				2			Probably loose sands.
			-12 <u>-</u> -13 <u>-</u>			Shelby	113	Saturated, Gray [2.5Y 5/1], ELASTIC SILT, MH, high plasticity, soft.	59	31		61.2	63.4	Torvane = 0.15 tsf; Penetrometer (no adaptor) = 1.0 tsf 0.75 tsf
			-14  15	X		3" SS	100	Saturated, Gray [N5], ELASTIC SILT, MH, soft, high plasticity silt on top, sand with a little clay at about 14', med to high plasticity clay with a little organic matter at about 14.5'.  Saturated, Olive gray [5Y 4/2], SILTY SAND, SP-SM,			4			Brass liner - 13.5-14' Brass liner - 14-14.5' Brass liner = 14.5-15' Water measured at 2.7' on 8/26/05 in piezometer B.
			—16— —17—			Shelby	115	non-plastic, very loose, fine grained particles, density refers to bottom 18".	ΝP	NΡ		96.9	27.1	o/zo/us in piezometer B.
Name of the last			 18	$\bigvee$		2" SS	100	Saturated, Brown [10YR 4/3], SILTY SAND, SM, medium			4			
		0000	-19 20 21	X		3" SS	83	dense, fine grained particles.  Saturated, Grayish brown [10YR 5/2], GRAVEL with Silt and Sand, GP-GM, non-plastic, medium dense.			17			Advanced through cobble. Advanced to 25'.



CLIENT: Emc2

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Bozeman, Montana 59715

00000000000000000000000000000000000000	-24 -25 -25 -26 -27	DRIVE	UNDISTURBED BULK	SAMPLE ID	RECOVERY (%)	for this project and should be read with the report applies only at the location of the boring and at the diffing. Subsurface conditions may differ at othe may change at this location with the passage of the presented is a simplification of actual conditions of MATERIAL DESCRIPTIC Saturated, Grayish brown [10YR 5/2], GRA and Sand, GP-GM, non-plastic, medium de (Continued)	ne time of the r locations and ime. The data encountered.	LIQUID LIMIT	PLASTIC LIMIT	CORRECTED SPT	DRY DENSITY (pcf)	MOISTURE (%)	REMARKS / TESTING Cobbles
	-22 -23 -24 -25	DRIV	UND	SAMI	REC	Saturated, Grayish brown [10YR 5/2], GRA and Sand, GP-GM, non-plastic, medium de	VEL with Silt	LIQU	PLAS	COR	DRY	MOIS	TESTING
	-22 -23 -24 -25	V				Saturated, Grayish brown [10YR 5/2], GRA and Sand, GP-GM, non-plastic, medium de	VEL with Silt			U			
	=	V					nse.						Cobbles
Po of Pa	=	X											rough drilling
	=	M			1								Drilling much smoother a 24'.
	-27-	1/ VI		2" SS	25	Saturated, SAND with Silt, SP-SM, non-pla dense, medium grained.	stic, medium	NP	NP	14			
	-28												Start at 27' on 7/21/05.
	-29 					Coherend CAND CD and local and local							Driller notes gravels duri advance from 27-30'.
	-31 -	M		3" SS	67	Saturated, SAND, SP, non-plastic, medium medium grained.	dense,	NP NP	NP NP	17	103.0	22.8	_
-	-32 <u>-</u> -33 <u>-</u>												Driller notes some grave
	-34_ -35_		3" SS	100	·				100			Top of bodysols	
	-36 -			3 33	100	Saturated, GRAVEL with Silt and Sand, GF greenish gray rock flour, dark gray to greer particles recovered are gravel sized and ar weathered argillaceous bedrock.	een bedrock,			100			Top of bedrock  Advance to 40'.
	-37 -38												
	-39 			3" SS	0	T. (10 - 1) 44 5				100			
	-41 <u>-</u>			0 00		Total Depth 41.5'.				100			
	-42 43												
	-44 -44												
	44	L		L	1		CLIENT: Emc	2					1
						1	ADDDEGG 00511 1 1 0 1 400						

LE	BOREHOLE	LOCA	IIIO	N: 1	7042900	1.8, 9	19557.2   HAMMER TYPE	: 14	U# F	Auto	matic	I rip H	lammer
Γ			-	PLES			This log is part of a report prepared by Piedmont Engineering, Inc.			7	(Joc		
WELLIOG	GRAPHIC LOG	<b>DEPTH (FT)</b>	DRIVE	BULK	SAMPLE ID	RECOVERY (%)	for this project and should be read with the report. This summary applies only at the location of the boring and at the time of the drilling. Subsurface conditions may differ at other locations and may change at this location with the passage of time. The data presented is a simplification of actual conditions encountered.	LIQUID LIMIT	PLASTIC LIMIT	CORRECTED SPT	DRY DENSITY (pcf)	MOISTURE (%)	REMARKS /
×	R A	DE	R	징	SAI	RE	MATERIAL DESCRIPTION	13	P	8	DR,	Θ	TESTING
¥ CACACA		-1 <u>=</u>	M		3" SS	67	Moist, Olive brown [2.5Y 4/3], ORGANIC SANDY SILT, OL, subrounded, low to medium plasticity, loose, some surface gravels.			7			Water measured at 1.6' on
		-2 <u>-</u> -3 <u>-</u>	M		2" SS	94	Moist, Grayish brown [2.5Y 5/2], SILTY SAND, SM, medium dense, with some organics in top 2" of sampler.			16			8/26/05 in piezometer A.
		- 4 <u>=</u>	M		3" SS	100	Loose.			8			Try a 3" with liners.
		- 5 <u>-</u> - 6 -			Shelby	100	Saturated, SAND with Silt, SP-SM, non-plastic, very loose,		NF		86.7	36.2	Sand in end of shelby- no torvane or pen test.
		- 7 <u>=</u>			Sneiby	100	No recovery in spoon.	INF	IVI		60.7	30.2	
		-8=	M		3" SS	0	Saturated, Olive gray [5Y 4/2] Dark grayish brown			2			Water measured at 7.7' on 8/26/05 in piezometer B.
		- 9 - - - -10-	$\mathbb{N}$		2" SS	44	[2.5Y 4/2], SILTY SAND, SM, non-plastic, very loose, with some organics.			4			T
		-11 <u>-</u>			Shelby	100	Saturated, SILT with Sand, ML, low plasticity, soft.	40	27		65.9	55.0	Torvane = 0.2 tsf 0.17 tsf; penetrometer = 0.5 tsf
		-12 - - - 13	M		3" SS	100	Saturated, SILT, ML, low plasticity, soft.	45	31	3	66.4 66.3	54.6 56.7	Torvane = 0.15 tsf; penetrometer = 0.1 tsf
		-14 <u>-</u>	$\mathbb{N}$		2" SS	67	Saturated, Dark grayish brown [2.5Y 4/2], SILTY SAND, SM, no to low plasticity, soft, organics present.			3			Organics consist of wood and organic silt.
		-15-  -16-			Shelby	100	Saturated, SILT with Sand, ML, low plasticity, soft.	41	29		69.9	52.0	Torvane = 0.25 tsf 0.21 tsf 0.28 tsf; pen = 1 tsf 0.75 tsf 1.25 tsf
		-17  18	M		3" SS	83	Saturated, Dark grayish brown [2.5Y 4/2] Dark olive gray [5Y 3/2], SILTY SAND, SM, non-plastic, first 18" is loose, last 12" is dense, second color for first 6", with transition into alluvium at 19.5'.			4			
	٩٩٩٠	-19 -	$\mathbb{N}$		2" SS	78	Saturated, Dark grayish brown [2.5Y 4/2] Olive brown	-		33			Gas assumed to be methane gas is bubbling
		20-  21-	M		2" SS	42	[2.5Y 4/3], GRAVEL with Silt and Sand, GP-GM, subangular, very dense, 2nd color refers to first 6".			72			up around auger starting at
				-			CLIENT: Em	c2					

CLIENT: Emc2

ADDRESS: 205 Haggerty Lane, Suite 120

Bozeman, Montana 59715

Bozeman, Montana

DRILL HOLE LOG MILLTOWN DAM, GPJ PIEDMONT, GDT 11/1/05

PIEDMONT ENGINEERING, Inc. 1215 Apple's Way Belgrade, Montana 59714

Bozeman, Montana

l	BOKEHOL	E LOCA	HOI	<b>V</b> : 1	7042333	3.3, 9	20361.7	HAMMER TYPE:	140	)# P	utor	matic	I rip H	ammer
			SAME	T	1		This log is part of a report prepared by Piec	mont Engineering, Inc.			T	Cf)		
	WELL LOG	БЕРТН (FT)	DRIVE	BULK	SAMPLE ID	RECOVERY (%)	for this project and should be read with the applies only at the location of the boring an drilling. Subsurface conditions may differ a may change at this location with the passay presented is a simplification of actual condi	d at the time of the t other locations and ge of time. The data	LIQUID LIMIT	PLASTIC LIMIT	CORRECTED SPT	DRY DENSITY (pcf)	MOISTURE (%)	REMARKS /
1	A A	B	R		SA	R	MATERIAL DESCRI		12	PL	S	DR	δ	TESTING
		-1-	$\mathbb{N}$		3" SS	56	Moist, Dark brown [7.5YR 3/3], ORGA low plasticity, hard, top soil w/ humus,	NIC CLAY, OL, no to highly organic soil.			93			
¥		-2- -3-	M		2" SS	33	Saturated, Very dark grayish brown [2 [2.5Y 2.5/1], SILT, ML, low to medium color refers to second half of interval, plastic (med-high) and has firm consistent interval.	plasticity, hard, 2nd silt becomes more			35			Water @ 1'8" BSS (Below Sediment Surface). Water measured at 2.7' in
		-4 <u>-</u>	$\bigvee$		3" SS	78	1 25				7			piezometer A on 8/26/05.  Brass liners had catcher.
		6 -			Shelby	92	Saturated, Black [2.5Y 2.5/1], ORGAN OL, non-plastic, soft.  Saturated, Black [2.5Y 2.5/1], ORGAN SM, loose.		NP 46			85.1 63.0	37.1 64.3	Good place for piezometer (6-7').
		- 7 = - 8 =	M	3"	SS w/ lin	e63	Saturated, Very dark gray [2.5Y 3/1], S plasticity, firm.	SILT, ML, medium			5			
		9 -	M		2" SS	28	Saturated, Very dark gray [2.5Y 3/1], Sto low plasticity, medium dense, coars silts.	e sand grains and			19			Water measured at 9.3' in piezometer B on 8/26/05.
		11=	M		2" SS	17	Saturated, Black [2.5Y 2.5/1], GRAVEI subrounded, non-plastic, medium den:				15			3/4" Gravel in SS
		12-	$\bigvee$		3" SS	0					11			Fine gravels (very small amount) left in SS.
		14-					No. of the last of							Advanced 13.5-15'.
		16_	$\bigvee$		2" SS	13	Saturated, Black [2.5Y 2.5/1], SAND was subrounded, non-plastic, medium densifine gravels present.	ith Gravel, SP, se, coarse sand,			19			1" diameter gravel in SS
		-17 -18 -19											- 4	Advanced 17-20'.
		20_	X		2" SS	71					30			
1								CLIENT: Emc	2					

CLIENT: Emc2

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DRILL HOLE LOG MILLTOWN DAM.GPJ PIEDMONT.GDT 11/1/05



CLIENT: Emc2

205 Haggerty Lane, Suite 120 ADDRESS:

Bozeman, Montana

BOREHOLE LOCATION: 17043			AMMER TYPE: 140#			Trip H	lammer
SAMPLES	T			T			Γ
HIC LOG	RECOVERY (%)	This log is part of a report prepared by Piedmo for this project and should be read with the rep applies only at the location of the boring and at drilling. Subsurface conditions may differ at ot may change at this location with the passage of presented is a simplification of actual condition.	ort. This summary the time of the er locations and time. The data	CORRECTED SPT	DRY DENSITY (pcf)	MOISTURE (%)	REMARKS /
GRAP DEPT DEPT BULK	A. H.	MATERIAL DESCRIPT		00	PR.	οM	TESTING
	lby 58	Black [2.5Y 2.5/1], ORGANIC SILT, OL, v structures.	ith minor root				Torvane = 0.2 tsf; Penetrometer = 1.0 tsf Water measured at 1.6' on
3"	SS 19	Wet, Dark grayish brown [10YR 4/2], ORC SILT, OL, non-plastic, very loose, sand fir abundant roots and decomposing fibrous	e grained, organics.	4			8/26/05 in piezometer A.  Try 3" SS with brass liners. Torvane = 0.16 tsf; Penetrometer = 0.75 tsf
4 2"	SS 100		fine grained.	11			Organics to 4'.
5 - 7 \ \ - 6 - \ \ She	lby 113	Wet, Dark grayish brown [2.5Y 4/2], SANI non-plastic, loose to medium dense, sand grained.  Transition to a greenish gray, poorly grad very fine-grained.	medium				Bottom of Shelby tube shows clean fine-grained sand.
7 - 7 - 3"	SS 0	Very loose, no recovery.		3			No recovery. 3" SS with liners.
9 - 2"	SS 44	Saturated, Dark gray [5Y 4/1], SILTY SAN non-plastic, very loose, very fine grained.	D, SM,	0			Weight of hammer pushes sampler 18".
10-10-10-10-10-10-10-10-10-10-10-10-10-1	lby 108	Saturated, Greenish gray [5GB 6/1], CLA plasticity, very soft.	7, CH, high 50 27		66.2	60.3	10': Torvane = 0.25 tsf (2x); penetrometer = 0.5 tsf (4 tests)
12-13-13-13-13-13-13-13-13-13-13-13-13-13-	SS 100	Saturated, Greenish gray [5GB 6/1], CLA plasticity, very soft.  Saturated, Greenish gray [5GB 6/1], ELAS high plasticity, very soft.	62 31	11	60.9 64.8	64.0 58.7	12': Torvane = 0.18 tsft 0.25 tsf; penetrometer = 0.4 tsf (3x); 3 liners taken.
-14- -15- -15- -15- -15- -15- -15- -15-	SS 100	Saturated, Very dark gray [2.5Y 3/1], SAN	d, with a	5		1	Transition to dark brown silty sand (SM) at 14.8'. Water measured at 14.3' on 8/26/05 in piezometer
	108		NPNF		83.4	38.5	B. 15': Penetrometer = 0.5 tsf 0.5 tsf 0.75 tsf
17 3" 9	SS 100	Saturated, Brown [7.5YR 4/2], SILT, ML, I plasticity, soft, some clay, some sand, and present, transitions to a clay, CL, with solorganic content at end of interval.	some organics	4			Torvane = 0.27 tsf 0.24 tsf; penetrometer = 0.5 tsf 0.6 tsf; 3 liners taken.
19=	S 100		D. non plasti-	7			
20—/\	by 100	Saturated, Dark gray [10YR 4/1], SAND, S loose, sand is fine grained.	r, non-piastic,				20': pushes Shelby tube 0.75'; single 3.5" cobble in end of sample.
			CLIENT: Emc2	<u> </u>			

CLIENT: Emc2

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	Drill Hole No. EM-C12 PAGE 1 of 3
PROJECT NAME: Milltown Dam	DITH HOIE NO. EIVI-C 12 PAGE 1 of 3
DATE STARTED / FINISHED: 7/19/05 - 7/19/05	DRILLER: HAZ-Tech Mike Com
LOGGED BY: Ryan Norkoli	DRILL TYPE: BK-81
GROUND SURFACE ELEVATION: 3282.6 ft	HOLE DIAMETER: 4 1/4" ID Hollow Stem Auger
BOREHOLE LOCATION: 17042807.3, 919904.2	HAMMER TYPE: 140# Automatic Trip Hammer

3 =/\ -4 =   -4	SAMPLE ID RECOVERY (%)	This log is part of a report prepared by Piedmont Engineering, Inc. for this project and should be read with the report. This summary applies only at the location of the boring and at the time of the drilling. Subsurface conditions may differ at other locations and may change at this location with the passage of time. The data presented is a simplification of actual conditions encountered.	Ŀ	ı	SPT	(bct)		243
	AMPLE ID RECOVERY (%)	applies only at the location of the boring and at the time of the drilling. Subsurface conditions may differ at other locations and may change at this location with the passage of time. The data	╘		SF	0	1	
	A I	presented is a simplification of actual conditions discountered.	LIQUID LIMIT	PLASTIC LIMIT	CORRECTED SPT	DRY DENSITY (pcf)	MOISTURE (%)	REMARKS /
	o LE	MATERIAL DESCRIPTION	밀	김	8	DR	MO	TESTING
3 =/\ -4 =   -4		Top soil.  Dry, Brown [10YR 4/3], GRAVEL with Silt, GW-GM, angular to subrounded, non-plastic, very dense, trace fine stems from 2-3.5'.						
- 6 = /\ - 7 =   - 8 =   - 8 =   - 9 =   - 10 =   - 10 =	2" SS   56				97			Advanced 3.5-5' through gravels.
	2" SS   56	Moist, Brown [10YR 4/3], GRAVEL with Silt and Sand, GW-GM, angular to subrounded, non-plastic, very dense, sand fraction is medium grained, sediment is very dense for first half of sample, and sediment is dense for second half of interval.			74			Advanced 6.6-10'. Driller feels boulders while advancing.
13-	2" SS   56	Moist to wet, Brown [7.5YR 4/3], GRAVEL with Silt and			32			Advanced 11.5-15'. Drille feels softer gravels at 13'
-14- -15- -16- -17- -18-	2" SS   22	Sand, GW-GM, subrounded, non-plastic, loose to medium dense, sand is medium grained, sediment is loose for first half and medium dense for second half of interval.			7			Advanced through loose gravels from 16.5-20'.
19-19-20-21-21-21-21-21-21-21-21-21-21-21-21-21-	2" SS 44	CLIENT: Emc		*	11			

CLIENT: Emc2

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Bozeman, Montana 59715

PROJECT			Dam		Drill Hol	e r	VC	•	ΕM	-C	12 PAGE 2 of
WELL LOG GRAPHIC LOG	DEPTH (FT)	UNDISTURBED BULK	SAMPLE ID	RECOVERY (%)	This log is part of a report prepared by Piedmont Engineering, Inc. for this project and should be read with the report. This summary applies only at the location of the boring and at the time of the drilling. Subsurface conditions may differ at other locations and may change at this location with the passage of time. The data presented is a simplification of actual conditions encountered.	LIQUID LIMIT	PLASTIC LIMIT	CORRECTED SPT	DRY DENSITY (pcf)	MOISTURE (%)	REMARKS /
	B R	UNDIS			MATERIAL DESCRIPTION	13	PL	_	N.	Θ	TESTING
	X 		2" SS	44	Saturated, Very dark gray [2.5Y 3/1], SAND, SP, non-plastic, very loose, medium grained sand.			11			Advanced 21.5-25' throug soft sands.
स्वास्त्र सम्बद्धाः स	-23 24 24										Driller measures water level at 23'. Water measured at 23' or 8/26/05 in piezometer A.
	-25 -26		2" SS	56				4			
	-27 -27		2" SS	83	Saturated, Olive brown [2.5Y 4/3], SAND, SP, non-plastic, loose, medium grained sand, color in oxidized state.  Saturated, Dark gray [5Y 4/1], SANDY SILT, ML, low—plasticity, firm, thinly laminated with sitty sand, SM to sand,			6			Try 3" spoon with liners and catcher. Samples removed from liner since disturbed by catcher.
	-28 -29		2" SS	56	\$P. interbeds about 2" thick. Saturated, Olive brown [2.5Y 4/3], SAND, SP, non-plastic, loose, small glass debris (brown) present, fine grained sand to 29.5", medium grained to 34", varve (0.5cm) @			8			28.9-29.5': 3 varves <1 o present.
	-30=		3" SS	61	33.5', medium grained sand, color in oxidized state.			4			Try 3" spoon with catche and brass liners. No line were full or undisturbed material removed and
	-31 -32	*	2" SS	100				9			bagged. 32': 1 varve (0.5cm) present.
H 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	-33=\ 		2" SS	61	p r			10			Water measured at 32.4 on 8/26/05 in piezometer B.
8888	-35 -35		2" SS	100	Saturated, Black [2.5Y 2.5/1], SILT, ML, low plasticity, firm, thinly laminated with 1/8 to 1/4" partings, sand is medium grained.			5			
	-36 -37		Shelby	83	Saturated, Olive gray [5Y 4/2], SILT, ML, low plasticity, firm.						Bottom of Shelby crushe No torvane or hand pen.
	-38=		2" SS	94	Saturated, Olive gray [5Y 4/2], SAND with Silt, SP-SM, non-plastic, loose, trace fine stick fragments, laminae of fine silt.			10			
	-39 -40		2" SS	44	Saturated, Very dark gray [5Y 3/1], SANDY SILT with Gravel, ML, low plasticity, stiff, thinly laminated.			11			High blows from gravel. Only 1 broken ~ 2.0 inch rock present.
	-41 <u></u>		3" SS	43	Saturated, Very dark gray [2.5Y 3/1], SILT with Sand, ML, low plasticity, hard, contains random dropstones, trace organics.			70			
	-42 										Advanced 42-45' through gravel. Driller feels material change at 43'.
	-44-				CLIENT: Emo	2	Ш	1			
On			17	74-	ADDRESS:		Hag	gert	y Lan	e, Sui	ite 120
	IEDM	ON	T I	IN		Boze	ema	n, N	fontar	na 5	59715

		SAN	/PLES			This log is part of a report prepared by Piedmont Engineering	ng Inc				£		
GRAPHIC LOG	<b>DEPTH (FT)</b>	DRIVE	UNDISTURBED	SAMPLE ID	RECOVERY (%)	for this project and should be read with the report. This sun applies only at the location of the boring and at the time of the drilling. Subsurface conditions may differ at other locations may change at this location with the passage of time. The presented is a simplification of actual conditions encountered	nmary the	LIQUID LIMIT	PLASTIC LIMIT	CORRECTED SPT	DRY DENSITY (pcf)	MOISTURE (%)	REMARKS /
g g	8	ä	5 8	S	8	MATERIAL DESCRIPTION		ᅴ	7	ö	P.	ž	TESTING
	-45 45 46	X		2" SS	56	Saturated, Olive gray [5Y 4/2] Grayish brown [10YR GRAVEL with Sand, 6W, subangular to rounded, non-plastic, medium dense, sand fraction is coarse grained. 2nd color refers to 50'-55' interval. (Continual Continual C				20			26 blows caused by a ro
	-47 48 48 49					,							Advanced through grave @ 46.9-50'.
	-50- -51- -51-	X		2* SS	50					26			Advanced through grave @ 51.5-55'.
	-53 -53 -54 54												W 31.3-33 .
	55- 56- 57- 58-	X		2" SS	33	Saturated, Dark grayish brown [10Y 4/2], GRAVEL v Sand, GW, rounded, non-plastic, medium dense to d sand is coarse grained.				16			Advanced through grave @ 56.6-60'.
	59 60 61 62 63	X		2" SS	44	Dense.				37			Advanced 61.5-65'.
ANT Y	64 65 66	X		2" SS 2" SS		Light olive brown [2.5Y 5/4], CLAYEY GRAVEL with GC, low to medium plasticity, very dense, angular a	Sand,			100			Total Depth 66'
						ih clay, likely weathered bedrock.	: Emc2		Hac	iger	v I an	a Su	ite 120

		SAMP	EC				Г					
WELL LOG GRAPHIC LOG	ОЕРТН (FT)	DRIVE UNDISTURBED		SAMPLE ID	RECOVERY (%)	This log is part of a report prepared by Piedmont Engineering, Inc. for this project and should be read with the report. This summary applies only at the location of the boring and at the time of the drilling. Subsurface conditions may differ at other locations and may change at this location with the passage of time. The data presented is a simplification of actual conditions encountered.	LIQUID LIMIT	PLASTIC LIMIT	CORRECTED SPT	DRY DENSITY (pcf)	MOISTURE (%)	REMARKS /
N R	님	띩	BO	SA	RE	MATERIAL DESCRIPTION	5	7	8	R	Σ	TESTING
×	-					Asphalt.						
	-1 - 1	X	$\setminus$	2" SS 2" SS	61	Moist, Brown [7.5YR 5/3], SAND with Gravel, SP, subangular to rounded, non-plastic, very dense, rounded gravels and fractured from spoon.  Moist, Reddish brown [5YR 5/3], SAND with Gravel, SW, subrounded non-plastic very dense.			72 100			Advanced in gravel 4-5'
	- 6			2 55	40	subrounded, non-plastic, very dense.			100			Advanced in gravels and cobbles 6.5-10'.
) 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	-11- -12- -13- -14-	X		2" SS	67	Moist, Brown [7.5YR 5/3], SAND with Gravel, SP, non-plastic, dense, gravels subrounded and fractured from spoon.			40			Advanced through gravels and cobbles 11.5-15'.
	-15_ -16_ -17_ -17_ -18_ -19_ -20_	X		2" SS	0	GRAVEL with Sand, GP, very dense, no recovery.			100			Advanced 15.5-20' in gravels and cobbles.
	-21-			2" SS	40	CUENT. F			100			

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PROJECT N	AME:	Mil	ltown	Dam		Drill Hole	3 1	AC	).		-C	14 PAGE 2 of 4
WELL LOG GRAPHIC LOG	<b>DEPTH (FT)</b>		UNDISTURBED STA	SAMPLE ID	RECOVERY (%)	This log is part of a report prepared by Piedmont Engineering, Inc. for this project and should be read with the report. This summary applies only at the location of the boring and at the time of the drilling. Subsurface conditions may differ at other locations and may change at this location with the passage of time. The data presented is a simplification of actual conditions encountered.	LIQUID LIMIT	PLASTIC LIMIT	CORRECTED SPT	DRY DENSITY (pcf)	MOISTURE (%)	DEMARKS /
WEI GR	DEF	DRIVE	N N	SAN	REC	MATERIAL DESCRIPTION	B	PLA	COF	DRY	MO	REMARKS / TESTING
	-22 23 			*		GRAVEL, GP, angular to subangular, very dense, no recovery or not enough recovery to describe. One broken 2" gravel in spoon. (Continued)						Advanced in gravels with cobbles 20.5-25'.
	24- 25- 26- 27- 27-	X		2" SS	100	Moist, Pale brown [10YR 6/3], GRAVEL with Silt and Sand, GP-GM, angular to subangular, non-plastic, very dense, gravels rounded and fractured from spoon, sand is medium grained.	***************************************		100			Advanced through dense gravels and cobbles 25.5-30'. 45 minutes downtime to replace auger head which was worn from boulders/cobbles.
				2" SS	0	Very dense, no recovery.			100			Advanced in very dese gravel with cobbles 30-35'.
	-33- -34- -35- -35- -36- -37- -38-	X		2" SS	69	Moist, Pinkish gray [5YR 6/2], GRAVEL with Silt and Sand, GP-GM, angular to subrounded, very dense, gravels rounded but most are fractured from split spoon.			94			
	-39_ -39_ -40_ -41_ -42_	X		3"SS 2" SS	39 61	Moist to wet, Light reddish brown [5YR 6/3], GRAVEL with Sand, GW, angular to subrounded, dense, gravels rounded to angular and fractured from spoon.  Moist, Reddish brown [5YR 5/3], SAND with Silt, SW-SM, subrounded, medium dense.  Moist, GRAVEL with Sand, GP, non-plastic, medium dense.			37 28			Driller feels softer material at 38.5' while advancing. Tried Shelby tube at 38.5' but crushed and no recovery.  Material removed from liner since it is gravel and disturbed.  While advancing augers at 40-41' the cutting caved into hole and locked augers. Water introduced

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Saturated, Pale brown [10YR 6/3], SAND with Gravel, SP,

subrounded, non-plastic, loose.

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44

2" SS

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5

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PHONE NUMBER: 406-522-0251

65-

66

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BOREHOLE LOCA	ATION	l: 17	7044007	7.4, 9	18526.7	HAMMER TYPE:	140	# A	utor	natic	Trip H	lammer
WELL LOG GRAPHIC LOG DEPTH (FT)	DRIVE UNDISTURBED AWS	1	SAMPLE ID	RECOVERY (%)	This log is part of a report prepared by Pied for this project and should be read with the applies only at the location of the boring and drilling. Subsurface conditions may differ all may change at this location with the passag presented is a simplification of actual condition.	report. This summary d at the time of the t other locations and e of time. The data ions encountered.	LIQUID LIMIT	PLASTIC LIMIT	CORRECTED SPT	DRY DENSITY (pcf)	MOISTURE (%)	REMARKS /
× 20 0 =		B	Ø	æ	MATERIAL DESCRIF Dry, Gray [2.5Y 5/1], GRAVEL with Sai	nd, GP,	-	<u>a</u>	ŏ	۵	Σ	TESTING
	X		2" SS	22	subrounded, non-plastic, very dense, s grained.	and is very fine			80			Rock clogged split spoon.  Advanced in gravels 3.5-5'.
	X	X	2" SS	17	Moist, Reddish brown [5YR 5/3], GRA\ subangular, non-plastic, dense, sand is grained, cuttings were gravel with silt.	/EL with Sand, GP, s medium to fine			33			Advanced in gravels 6.5-10', Driller noted boulder at 8'.
			2" SS	67	Moist, Dark reddish gray [5YR 4/2], GR GP, subangular to subrounded, non-pla gravels are subrounded and fractured to is medium to fine grained.	astic, very dense.			64			Advanced through gravels and boulders 11.5-15'.
15- 15- 15- 15- 15- 15- 15- 15- 15- 15-	X		2" SS	72	Color change to Reddish brown [5YR 4	/2]. Dense.			40			Advanced through gravels 16.5-20'.
	X		2" SS	61		CLIENT: Emo			46			

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Drill Hole No. EM-C15 PAGE 2 of 4 PROJECT NAME: Milltown Dam This log is part of a report prepared by Piedmont Engineering, Inc. for this project and should be read with the report. This summary applies only at the location of the boring and at the time of the drilling. Subsurface conditions may differ at other locations and may change at this location with the passage of time. The data presented is a simplification of actual conditions encountered. DRIVE UNDISTURBED 8 % GRAPHIC LOG DRY DENSITY PLASTIC LIMIT CORRECTED LIQUID LIMIT DEPTH (FT) Ω RECOVERY MOISTURE LOG SAMPLE WELL BULK REMARKS / MATERIAL DESCRIPTION **TESTING** 0,0, Moist, Reddish brown [5YR 4/3], GRAVEL with Sand, GP, non-plastic, dense, gravels are fractured by spoon, sand is medium to coarse grained. (Continued) 2" SS 61 46 Advanced through gravel 000 21.5-25'. 22-0 Moist, Light brown [7.5YR 6/3], GRAVEL, GP, subrounded, non-plastic, very dense, gravel fractured by 2" SS 56 67 Advanced 26.5-30' in gravels. 28-0 ,20° 2" SS 0 26 Medium dense, no recovery. Rock in sampler bit. Advanced 31.5-35' in many boulders. 0 100 2" SS 0 Very dense, no recovery. 36-Advanced 36.5-40'. At 38.5 material became softer but still contains gravels/boulders. Water measured at 38.7' on 8/26/05 in piezometer Pushed Shelby tube 3" Saturated, Brown [7.5YR 5/2], GRAVEL, GW, rounded, then refusal (40-40.25'). non-plastic, medium dense. 3" SS 28 11 Material is wet sandy gravel. 3" split spoon used after refusal of Shelby. LOG MILLTOWN DAM.GPJ Advanced 41.5-44' in gravel. CLIENT: Emc2 ADDRESS: 205 Haggerty Lane, Suite 120

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BOREHOLE LOCATION: 17044375.1, 918208 HAMMER TYPE:						140	)# A	utor	natic	Trip H	lammer
	SAMPLES			This log is part of a report prepared by Piedmon	t Engineering, Inc.			_	6		
WELL LOG GRAPHIC LOG DEPTH (FT)	DRIVE UNDISTURBED BULK	SAMPLE ID	RECOVERY (%)	for this project and should be read with the repo applies only at the location of the boring and at drilling. Subsurface conditions may differ at oth may change at this location with the passage of presented is a simplification of actual conditions	rt. This summary the time of the er locations and time. The data	LIQUID LIMIT	PLASTIC LIMIT	CORRECTED SPT	DRY DENSITY (pcf)	MOISTURE (%)	
GRA DEP	DRIVE UNDIS	SAN	REC	MATERIAL DESCRIPTI	ON	g	PLA	S	DRY	ÖW	REMARKS / TESTING
				Drilling pad constructed from alluvial fill.							
	X	2" SS	67	Moist, Brown [10YR 4/3] Brown [10YR 5/3 Sand, GP, subangular to rounded, non-pla gravels are rounded and angular, angulari from split spoon, 2nd color for first 2.5'.	stic, dense,			48			
				Moist, Grayish brown [10YR 5/2], SAND w	iith Cilt and						Advance to 10 ft. Note cobbles during advance.  9': material loosened but still felt gravelly.
-11- -11- -12- -13- -14- -14-		2" SS	33	Gravel, SW-SM, rounded, non-plastic, loos is coarse to fine grained.	se, sand fraction			8			
15 - 15 - 16 - 17 - 17 - 17 - 18 - 18 - 18 - 18 - 18		2" SS	22	Moist, Brown [10YR 5/3], GRAVEL with Sarounded, loose for first half of interval, med second half of interval, sand fraction is coagrained, medium dense at 20'.	dium dense for			9			Driller notes softer at 18.5'
		2" SS	39		CLIENT: Emc	2		21	,		still gravels though.

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L HOLE LOG MILLTOWN

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	SAMPLES													
WELL LOG	GRAPHIC LOG	1 }	DRIVE		SAMPLE ID	RECOVERY (%)	This log is part of a report prepared by Piedmon for this project and should be read with the report applies only at the location of the boring and at the drilling. Subsurface conditions may differ at other may change at this location with the passage of presented is a simplification of actual conditions.  MATERIAL DESCRIPTION.	t. This summary he time of the er locations and time. The data encountered.	LIQUID LIMIT	PLASTIC LIMIT	CORRECTED SPT	DRY DENSITY (pcf)	MOISTURE (%)	REMARKS / TESTING
		-1					Broken pilot bit in hole and can not advance redrilling EM-C17 5 feet to the east as EM-to 41.5'.	CLIENT: Emc	2					

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Drill Hole No. EM-C17B

Bozeman, Montana

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DRILL HOLE LOG MILLTOWN DAM.GPJ PIEDMONT.GDT 11/1/05

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PHONE NUMBER: 406-522-0251

DRILL HOLE LOG MILLTOWN DAM.GPJ PIEDMONT.GDT 11/1/05

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BOREHOLE LOCATION: 17044093.4, 918455.5 HAMMER TYPE: 140# Automatic Trip Hammer								
WELL LOG GRAPHIC LOG DEPTH (FT) DRIVE UNDISTURBED BULK SAMPLE ID	This log is part of a report prepared by Pied for this project and should be read with the applies only at the location of the boring and drilling. Subsurface conditions may differ at may change at this location with the passage presented is a simplification of actual condition.  MATERIAL DESCRIE	eport. This summary at the time of the other locations and e of time. The data ions encountered.	WOISTURE (%) REMARKS / TESTING					
2" SS	Moist, Brown [7.5YR 5/3], GRAVEL wit GP-GM, non-plastic, very dense, sand grained.	h Silt and Sand,	Advanced in gravel 0-2.5'.  Advanced in gravels 4-5'.					
2" SS	Wet, Brown [7.5YR 4/2], GRAVEL with GW-GC, no to low plasticity, very dens to rounded.	Clay and Sand, e, gravels angular	Advanced 6.5-10'. Many boulders encountered while advancing.					
2" SS	Moist, Reddish brown [5YR 4/3], GRA\GP-GM, angular to subangular, no to k dense, gravels fractured.		Advanced 11.5-15' through gravels.					
2"SS	Moist, Reddish brown [5YR 5/3], GRA\non-plastic, very dense, sand is very fil grained.	/EL with Sand, GP, ne to medium 73	Cuttings indicate rounded gravels.  Advanced through boulders and dense gravel 16.5-20'.					
2" SS	60	CUENT: Emc2						

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Drill Hole No. EM-C21 PAGE 3 of 4 PROJECT NAME: Milltown Dam SAMPLES (pct) This log is part of a report prepared by Piedmont Engineering, Inc for this project and should be read with the report. This summary % UNDISTURBED applies only at the location of the boring and at the time of the drilling. Subsurface conditions may differ at other locations and 8 GRAPHIC LOG PLASTIC LIMIT DRY DENSITY CORRECTED LIQUID LIMIT RECOVERY may change at this location with the passage of time. The data presented is a simplification of actual conditions encountered. DEPTH (FT)  $\Box$ MOISTURE WELL LOG SAMPLE DRIVE BULK REMARKS / MATERIAL DESCRIPTION **TESTING** Saturated, Very dark grayish brown [10YR 3/2], CLAY with Silt, CL, low to medium plasticity, firm, organics present. 45': drill bit is wet indicating water table. 8 2" SS 100 Driller feels water encountered at 44'. 45.5': Hand pen = 1.5 tsf Saturated, Olive gray [5Y 4/2], SANDY SILT, ML, 1.25 tsf 1.5 tsf non-plastic, loose, A Shelby tube would have Shelby 100 NPNF been pushed at 45' had we known we were in sediment. Saturated, Very dark grayish brown [10YR 3/2], SILT with Clay, ML, low plasticity, firm, organics present, 3-4" cobble in bottom of spoon, @49.5', with very fine sand. 3" SS 13 48.5': torvane = 0.3 tsf; 49hand pen = 2.2 tsf 2.4 tsf 3" SS 100 4 2.1 tsf 3" SS 100 Saturated, Dark grayish brown [10YR 4/2], CLAYEY GRAVEL with Sand, GP-GC, subrounded, no to low plasticity, medium dense in first half of interval, very dense Start of drilling on 7/29/05. 2" SS 67 26 in second half of interval. Advanced 51.5-55' in gravels and cobbles o, 2" SS 0 100 Advanced 55.2-60'. Slow advancing through gravels with cobbles and boulders. o, 58 -59-60-Saturated, Brown [7.5YR 5/3], CLAYEY GRAVEL with Wet sample may be from Sand, GC, angular to subangular, no to low plasticity, medium dense in first half of interval, dense in second half water added to aid in 2" SS 61 38 augers advancing through of interval, gravels fractured from split spoon. very dense material. Advanced 61.5-65' in gravel and cobbles. Water measured at 61.7' on 8/26/05 in piezometer Pilot bit was dry at 65'. 2" SS 61 54 Advancing much faster now (66.5-70'). CLIENT: Emc2 ADDRESS: 205 Haggerty Lane, Suite 120 PIEDMONT ENGINEERING, Inc. Bozeman, Montana 1215 Apple's Way Belgrade, Montana 59714 PHONE NUMBER: 406-522-0251

RILL HOLE LOG MILLTOWN DAM.GPJ PIEDMONT.GDT 11/1/0



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